THE COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $1per year strictly in advance—$1.25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

Alippers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1875.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. IX, NO. 27
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XI, NO. 21

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	1M.	3M.	1y
One inch	$2.00	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
One column	30.00	36.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertion without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line. regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Isaac Derr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—William H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Gruver.
Supvr. or—Isaac Beaver.
Treasurer—John Snyder.
Commissioners—William Lawton, John Herner, John Ent.
Commissioners' clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—C. J. Campbell, S. E. Smith, David Yost.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphey.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—A. P. Ent, Scott, Moore, Kramer, Bloomsburg; and Thomas Creveling, Scott. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, B. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Fox, Jr., Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. R. Robbins, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tuttle, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. R. Williams.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McGarrah.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 6 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, near Forks Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Heller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion. Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock street.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, printed and neatly bound in small books, for sale and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. "eb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, constantly on hand at the COLUMBIAN office.

Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

LOUIS BERNARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

THE MISSES HARMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street, below Central Hotel.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 4 and 5, Brower's building, 2d floor.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Eyer's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSNESTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk and Harness maker, Sitler's Block, Main street.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

D. W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer, second door from the northwest corner Main and Iron streets.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main street, next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and dealer in grain, Mill street.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main street, below Pine.

LIGHT STREET.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tinware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kind of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

ESPY.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS, &C., &C.
NEATLY AND CHEAPLY PRINTED, AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

CATAWISSA.

ST. JOHN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—3 o'clock p. m. every sunday.
Sunday School—1:30 p. m.
Holy Communion the second Sunday in the month.

DR. E. W. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, on Main street,
Mar.27,74—y Catawissa, Pa.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and realized. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-35

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Brobston Building.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
EXCHANGE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over Kleim's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr.23'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27, 74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr.23'75-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. july1,73—y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar.6, 74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10,74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. Sept.14,74—y

C. R. BROCKWAY. GEORGE E. ELWELL.
BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. Sept.11,74—y

E. H. & R. R. LITTLE. ROB'T. E. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Will practice in all the courts of Columbia, Sullivan and Lycoming counties, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in the Circuit and District courts of the United States held at Williamsport, Pa.
Will be in his office in the Columbian building, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week; and in Bentoon on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, unless absent on professional business. Sept. 18,1874.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	$6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	30,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	2,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Ætna of Hartford	5,000,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	251,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$61,978,000

March 26,74—y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Cutting, cleaning and repairing promptly attended to. First floor over J. E. Wideman's Hardware Store, Bloomsburg, Pa. Jan. 6, 75—tf

R. M. TUBBS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS,
Office in Maize's Building, corner Main and Centre streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.
☞Orders solicited and promptly filled.
May, 28, 75-1y

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved Porcelain Teeth, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. July 9, 75

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. July 9, 75

BROWN'S HOTEL.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
B. STOHNER, Proprietor.
Accommodations First Class—$1.25 to $1.50 per day.
RESTAURANT ATTACHED.
Large, Airy Sample Rooms on 1st Floor.
Bloomsburg, July 2, 1875 tf.

VULCAN IRON WORKS,
DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.
WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Boilers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to. N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.
July 1, 1875—tf

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.
G. A. HERRING
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened
SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Easy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, March 12, 1875-y

NEW MUSIC STORE.

OPERA HOUSE, 3d ROOM,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
B. H. STRICKLAND

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a New Music Store, in the Bloomsburg Opera House, on Centre Street, below Main, where he keeps a full assortment of
PIANOS,
ORGANS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS, &c.,
always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. He invites the patronage of music to call and examine his stock.

REPAIRING AND TUNING,
also attended to on demand. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. april 9 75 ly

BLOOMSBURG

State Normal School.

THIS Institution affords to students preparing for the profession of TEACHING, excellent facilities for improvement in the most approved methods of instruction.

For the accommodation of students desiring preparation for College, or for the business relations of life, an Academic Department is organized, which affords the most ample facilities for so doing.

Each course of study is complete in itself.

Superior advantages are offered for instruction in MUSIC and LANGUAGES.

Fall Session commences Wednesday, August 26th
Fall Session closes Tuesday, December 22d.
Spring Session commences Wednesday, Dec, 30th.
Spring Session closes Tuesday, June 28th.
Spring Term commences Wednesday, March 31st

TERMS.

Board, including Fuel and Washing, FOUR DOLLARS per week.

Tuition ONE DOLLAR per week. In Model School only to sixty cents per week.

Students are admitted at any time, and to and course of study for which they may be prepared. It is better, if possible, to be present at the commencement of a term, or a session.

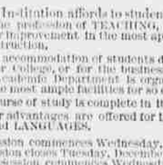
Send for a Catalogue.

Applications for admission may be addressed to
DR. T. L. GRISWOLD, Principal.
COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.
Aug. 14,74—1y

GREENWOOD SEMINARY.

NEXT TERM BEGINS
Monday, August 3d, 1874.
For particulars, Address,
R. H WHITACRE,
MILLVILLE, PA.
June5,'74—tf

CARRIAGE



MANUFACTORY

BLOOMSBURG, PA.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,
Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of
SLEIGHS
of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.
An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the county.
July 1, 1875—tf.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms,
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS
of every description both plain and fancy.
Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.
I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hoop, locks, pine, ash, linn hickory and poplar to be delivered at my shop by the first of February, 1876. Irondale orders taken and McKelvy, Neal & Co's for repairing cash. A. S. CROSSLEY.
July1t

LIGHT STREET

BUGGY & CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

H. F. OMAN hereby informs the public that he has entered into co-partnership with his brother, O. Oman, and that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
They will have on hand or manufacture to order
BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS,
LIGHT WAGONS,
ROAD WAGONS,
and every thing in their line of business, of the best material and in the most complete Workmanship, and at prices as low as can be afforded.
A share of Public patronage is respectfully solicited.
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
Aug. 14,74—1y.

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS
Printed at this Office
ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

Poetical.

THE STRANGER.

I saw him Lucy, only once—as down the lighted hall,
He moved to music playfully—a stranger to us all—
A stranger with a pale white brow and a dark and meaning eye,
Which flashed like lightning on my own where'er he pass'd me by.

The soul-like eye! it haunts me still! so passionately deep;
Like those which sometimes beam on us in visions of our sleep;
So sad, as if some shadowing grief had o'er his spirit gone,
Yet brightening strangely as it caught the answer of my own!

I know him not—yet ever when I turned me from the dance,
I saw his dark eyes follow me—it could not be by chance—
I knew him not—and yet his tones were breathed upon my ear,
So sweetly low and musical, I could not choose but hear.

He spoke of sunny Italy—of Venice and her Isles—
Of dark moustachoed cavaliers, and fair signora's smiles—
Of music melting on the sea—of moonlight open bowers,
Of fair hands wreathing silken curls with gay and pleasant flowers!

And when he spoke of lovely ones, or praised a soul-like eye,
His deep, full glance was fixed on mine as if it sought reply;
The flush was deeper on my cheek, my voice grew faint and low,
I trembled at his earnest gaze—'twas foolishness, I know!

We parted at my father's door—the moonlight sweetly shone,
And I was standing at his side—my arm was on his own;
He sigh'd, dear Lucy, how he sigh'd—my eyes grew strangely dim—
It pained my heart to hear him sigh—I could have wept for him.

He spoke of disappointed hope—of dreams that faded soon,
The dew drops of life's joyous morn, which vanished ere its noon;
He spoke of loneliness of heart—of weariness and pain—
And murmured that a life like his was desolate and vain!

He said his father's castle frowned upon a fair sign shore—
A castle Lucy, think of that—he is a Count or more—
That solitude was in its halls—chill, poison-like, and lone,
Ungladdened by the smile of love or woman's kindly tone.

And then, dear Lucy—blame me not, we wept with one another,
You would yourself have pitied him, and lov'd him as a brother—
So handsome and sorrowful—so naughty, yet so kind,
O dear! I cannot keep his look one moment from my mind.

He pressed my hand at parting—and to-night he will be here,
While Pa is at his game of chess, and Ma is nowhere near.
Excuse me dearest Lucy now—Indeed I cannot write
To-morrow I will tell you more—he will be here to to-night!

P. S.—Oh! dearest Lucy, pity me—I really think I'm dying,
My heart is like a heart of lead, my eyes are red with crying;
But yesterday the bank was robbed and of a large amount,
My father tried the robber, and, Oh dear!—It was my Count!

Miscellaneous.

Female Education.

The education of woman is a theme fruitful of thought. It has awakened the interest of many gifted minds. We have volumes upon this interesting subject. And yet it should be constantly held up before the public mind, and urged upon consideration, in order that woman may understand and be prepared for her true position.

All admit that she should be well educated; but to the question what constitutes a good education, various and conflicting answers have been given.

The lady who can sing well, play well, dance well, has, in the estimation of a certain class, "already attained," and reached the acme of female accomplishments: though she has not the slightest idea of how a loaf of bread is made; or whether a ten-pound roast should remain in the oven fifteen minutes, or as many hours; or if the temperature of said oven should be sixty degrees or six hundred. Others err in the opposite extreme; and suppose that to be a good cook, and know how to keep house well; to read and write; to know enough of geography to tell north from south, or to bound your own State, enough of grammar to distinguish a noun from an adverb—enough of mathematics to purchase a new dress, and not get cheated in the change—is entirely sufficient for a woman. Well, this last is better than the first, still does it not lack symmetry and, consequently, strength and grandeur?

Education, to be perfect, must regard woman as having a body, an intellect, and a soul.

I am glad the day has dawned, and is fast approaching its meridian, when she dares to say that her "soul is her own," or, at least, not the property of the husband.

Let each of these receive a due proportion of care and culture, let each be properly educated, then woman will occupy her true and exalted sphere—she will be what God designed her to be, the ornament, the companion, the glory (not the slave) of man.

By the education of the body, we would be understood to mean an acquaintance with its structure, its laws, its economy, and its use, and the application of this knowledge to physical training. The body is fearfully and wonderfully made; and, if well treated and taken care of, is eminently adapted to be the companion of the soul and intellect during their brief stay upon this earth. It is not the jewel, but the casket, the residence of the inner and immortal self; and, as such, demands the utmost care. A large proportion of the happiness of this life is made dependent upon the body. The mind's resources, its knowledge, its acquaintance with the external world, have to be acquired through various bodily avenues. The eye has been given (beautiful in its structure!) among its many indispensable uses, to take in the looks of loving friends, and the bright scenes of our ever-changing earth and of the bending heavens; the ear to drink in the tones of loved ones, and the many voices of this living world. Superadded is a system of appetites, which, when rightly understood and wisely regulated and gratified, are made to support the structure and contribute to its happiness.

By no means would I have the proper care of the body overlooked, in the great process and privilege of education.

I would have this branch taught in all our schools. I would have it taught early and thoroughly. I would have our teachers understand, and be able to teach, the laws that regulate its movements, and tend to develop its health, strength, and beauty. I would have these laws thoroughly studied and scrupulously obeyed. I would have girls taught, also, that whatever is calculated to weaken the body's energies, or cripple any of its powers, should be just as scrupulously avoided, I would have the girls of five years and upwards taught the absurdity of going to school or elsewhere, in cold weather, and often through snow several inches deep, with thin cotton stockings and (not seldom) *cloth gaiters*, while their hardy brothers must have warm woolen socks, and stout leather boots. In short, I would have coming generations unlike the present generation of invalids.

That cruel tyrant fashion will meet the young lady, as she leaves the school or home circle, and steps out into the world. She will read to her homilies upon female *etiquette* and politeness. She will bid her walk thus and so, use this or that cosmetic, attend that or the other midnight assembly. Yea, she *may* be despotic enough not simply to indicate, but to dictate the length of the skirt, and has been known so far to exceed the bounds of reason, as to contradict that better but more old-fashioned dame, common sense, and insist that if you do not wish to be considered countrified, and behind the times, and if you wish to be considered "stoylish," or if you expect the fashionable Miss A. or the elegant Miss B. to call upon you, you must have, among other glaring absurdities, the skirt of your dress *drag* from three inches to three-quarters of a yard, no matter how muddy or wet the walks, or how costly the material of which the dress is made, no matter, even, if what the worse than useless extra length cost would have bought some poor cold little girl a warm flannel suit.

This tyrant fashion not unfrequently enters the social circle, where all is purity and peace, and, deaf to all remonstrances of the enlightened judgment, works ruin to her votaries, like some evil spirit, who knows no pity, and feels no relenting.

I would have our daughters so educated as to be proof against her wiles, to be true to their own best interests, to rise above the edicts of flimsy fashion, and obey the laws of their higher nature, treating their bodies as the shrines of their immortal spirits.

But, to be complete, woman's education should be intellectual, such as relates to the better part of our nature, which survives the burden and bondage of its lower life. A few brief years, and the living tide sweeping along these streets, chafed and vexed, shall be but as a spent wave along the shores of the everlasting future. But the intellectual life is not thus transient, passing and perishable, and it is this that demands especial culture. How much more noble to strive after intellectual attainments than to fritter away the blessed spring-time of life in attentions confined to outward adornments of the body! It is much more important that the immortal dweller within should be noble, majestic, polished, and refined, fitted to become the companion of the heavenly hosts, than that the dwelling should be decorated with pearls from the ocean, or gems from the mine. It need not be said here that youth is the proper time to discipline and elevate the powers of the mind, to correct the judgment, to invigorate the memory, to rein in the discursive fancy; so that beauty and strength, ease and energy, may become the real characteristics of the inner life.

Our whole life is a school, if we are taught to be hearness; every object and event may be made a teacher. Earth with its teeming wonders; the heavens with their shining orbs, silent, sublime, and sweeping through the vast abyss of space; the ocean, deep-sounding and awe-inspiring in calm or storm; the varied scenes of joy and sorrow, of trial and transport;—all these have a voice and a meaning, and all are life's stern teachers. Nor is this all: the accumulated stores of ancient sages, the miracles of modern science, the philosophy of the human mind, its constant workings among the materials of thought carried in through the medium of the senses;—these all speak from their high seats; and, when heard and heeded, the mind is developed thereby, and fitted for right action and a right life.

The means of improvement and high mental culture are accessible to all. None are frowned away from the temple of science, from the great temple of open nature. The path to female eminence may be trodden by nearly every plebeian foot. Hannah More enjoyed in early life no extraordinary advantages of birth, education, or fortune; but industry and application gave her an intellectual elevation and grandeur, which have secured to her an honorable and enviable immortality.

But female education, to be perfect, must be moral and spiritual. The mind, the intellect, creates a stimulus for its own culture. The body has a tongue to plead its own cause; and any violation of its laws is usually followed by immediate punishment. But the moral nature is perverted and deaf to its truest interests. It is the culture of the moral nature that demands the most unslumbering vigilance; for it is this which gives to woman her godlike sublimity, and allies her to all that is beautiful, truthful, and unchanging, in this or any other world. It is this that renders her an object of interest to all the pure on earth or in heaven.

This, too, is the nature that can be permanently perverted or abused. Injuries inflicted on the body are confined to the body's narrow sphere. But any abuse of the moral nature is followed with pains and penalties of the most permanent character.

The thoughts, passions, affections, and emotions, make up the moral or spiritual nature, the mysterious and chequered web which every pulse of life is weaving. Such is the nature of the moral constitution, that every thought, feeling, and emotion is reflected on the soul as by an invisible mirror, and that too forever. Of how much importance is it, then, that the thoughts, feelings, and emotions should be right, sincere and proper; and, above all, that the affections, in all their warmth and freshness, should be trained to the love of truth and virtue.

Is not that education fundamentally defective which overlooks the spiritual and immortal nature? A woman's beauty may throw a magical charm over many—princes and conquerors may bow with adoration at the shrine of her wealth, the sons of science and poetry may embalm her memory in history and song; yet if her heart has never been brought under the influence of sacred teaching, if she have not a cheerful and hopeful belief in God and immortality, she is liable to become the victim of passion, and a prey to envy and remorse. Beauty is as fleeting as the bloom of the exotic flower under the chilling influence of the northern breeze; riches are as uncertain as the fleeting wind; every external accomplishment will wither and fade; but, with her soul-nature, fully developed and cultivated, in connection with the physical and intellectual, woman is prepared for every duty and every trial of life.

No! I will correct that: She may have all I have mentioned, and yet be lacking in one essential particular; the means of obtaining a livelihood by her own personal exertions.

But, you say, she could teach. True, she is capable, but there are times when no more teachers are wanted.

Let me relate, as proof of my position, a circumstance that came within my knowledge, and which is but one of many daily occurring. A young lady, an intimate friend of mine, who attended the same high school, and who was fully qualified to teach, and who supposed her education completed, went home. Her father, himself an educated man, after a thorough examination of her school attainments, said to her, "My daughter, one thing thou lackest, (by the way, he was a practical old Quaker.) Before I shall consider thy education complete, thou must have a trade, something by which thou canst a trade earn thy bread, if need be."

"But," she expostulated, "what do I want of a trade? you are well off; I shall not need a trade while I stay at home; and, if I should ever need to support myself, I can teach or even do housework, as thanks to my mother, I know how." But the father was firm: nothing would do, but some trade must be learned, and so he left the choice to her. She chose to be a tailoress: Her father's parting injunction to her was, "Do not think of coming home to stay, until thou canst make a complete suit of men's clothes, after which thou shalt make a suit for me on trial, and then we will see."

The young lady, after working a year, was able to make a suit of clothes to satisfy even the old Quaker, and he expressed himself satisfied.

Time went on: the young lady married a merchant worth a hundred thousand dollars. She smiled as she thought of her trade, and said to her father: "Little probability of my having to work at my trade." His quiet reply was, "We shall see, thy trade will do thee no harm."

Ten years pass happily and prosperously away with the young wife, then come reverses. Two short years are sufficient to take fortune, husband, father, and mother; and, as there was not just then any opening for a teacher, and a living must be had, we find the young widow glad to obtain work of the now grey-haired tailor of whom she learned the trade. So we say, no woman, whatever her accomplishments may be, should consider her education complete, until she possesses the practical accomplishment of being able alone and unaided to provide for herself if need be.

She will *then* be prepared for the duties and trials of life. She may then be a blessing to her race; and, when the evening shadows of life drop around her, soft and noiseless as the foot-fall of angel bands, she will have a solace and support that will illustrate the power and preciousness of education. MRS. M. C. WALKER,

BLOOMSBURG, PA., July 1, 1875.

What People Should Read.

Books are very good in their way, but a person whose mind and time are wholly occupied with books is generally of very little account outside of the pulpit or college. A book, after all, is only the expressions of the opinions of one person generally upon one main subject, and therefore is likely to be wrong as right. There are books—the Bible for instance—which are recognized as good in their influence even by unbelievers; but the other books against which no just objections can be urged by some one are rare indeed. Bad books have done and are doing more harm that all the missionaries that ever lived can repair. But it has been truly said that "everybody should read the Bible, ancient and modern history and newspapers." The first contains words of truth and wisdom which all would do well to consider and observe. History teaches the people of all nations to avoid those errors in government which have caused war, oppression and misery. But the newspaper should be read by all. It is a compendium of the history of she present time which no person of average intelligence should be without, and he who refuses to avail himself of its advantages, but confines himself to the musty tomes of the past or the windy wordings of merely ornamental writers, will always be behind his more enterprising fellow men of the present day, and consequently will be a clog upon the wheels of progress and civilization. It is urged that readers of newspapers will be unduly influenced by the opinions of the editors. This objection will not hold, for the reader will generally form his own opinion. If he does not like the views of the editor he may reject them, but the news of the day, home and domestic, will teach him more of the objects and actions of his fellow men than all the volumes of the world. It is a peculiar age in which we live—an age of more progress than that which has preceded it—and no man who is willing to do his part in the sphere to which God has assigned him can afford to do without the newspaper.

Woman's Lot.

At best, life goes ill with woman in the main. Affectionateness is her strong weak side, and man unremittingly attacks it. She has a haunting apprehension, that in some prevailing love, thrilling her blood and brain, her nerves and heart, lies her safety and peace. But she can never anticipate it, nor measure its force. It may not come. To many it does not; to others it comes too late; whence agonizing repression, or broken vows—tragedies without end, sometimes without name. Nevertheless, woman's original stock of hope, elasticity, and cheerfulness is so greatly in excess of ours that in the third, fourth and fifth act of the tragic comedy, hers is the ampler residue. Nature, who allotted her the larger share of suffering, in mercy granted her superior endurance. It is particularly hard that she should be beset in her youth by the hunger of her heart, and prosecuted through man by the hunger of the senses. As respects her, no sin so sinless as her fall, and none so inhumanly punished. On him who betrays her through her deepest trust and holiest feeling, the world yet refrains from placing the responsibility. So foul an injustice cannot withstand much longer the advancing wave of progress.

The worst wheel makes the most noise.

"Be Cheerful."

This is the advice contained in one of our exchanges, and what a good thing it would be if all would follow it. But the hard times, the scarcity of money, the debts we are called on to pay when we haven't the stamps, and provisions to buy, all tend to make us feel anything but cheerful. However, it does not make matters any better to feel bad about these things, so we hope our readers will comply with what the article referred to says:

It is now the time to show what kind of metal you are made of. Never was there a period within our recollection where there was so loud a call for the display of a cheerful spirit. Times are dull and there's a depressed feeling in the community, which, like certain appetites, "grows with that it feeds upon." The stronger the manifestation of this spirit of croaking, the farther off will be the day of recuperation. We have had a long season of dullness, but it cannot last forever. In the opinion of many whose opinions are of value, the bottom must be nearly reached, and then will come more prosperous seasons. The long protracted strikes, that have so seriously damaged the business interests of the country, must soon end. They are beginning to show unmistakable signs of yielding, and as soon as labor and capital are once more in harmony, the idle millions lying in banks and other places of safety will be brought into active play, the cheerful hum of busy and profitable industry will supersede the discouraging silence that for nearly two years has prevailed in our factories and workshops, and we shall start afresh on our career of prosperity.

"Then wear a cheerful countenance, even though your hearts are not in keeping with the expression of your faces. Curtail expenses here and there; lop off a useless and perhaps a costly expenditure in this direction, and by retrenchment and economy strive to make up for the deficits in your incomes, consequent upon hard times. If everybody could be prevailed upon to look cheerful and contented, everybody would soon come to the conclusion that although there is not much profit in business just now, the day cannot be far distant when this general buoyant feeling will override all difficulties, and bright sunshine will supersede the gloom of the hour.

Smiggins' Pants.

Last October, young Smiggins went with some young ladies chestnutting. Now Smiggins is polite and bashful and a great admirer of the ladies and his own personal appearance, and even on such an expedition as chestnutting he could not forbear dressing as though he was going to attend a wedding or ball. With his three female companions he wandered through the woods for an hour or two. They met with indifferent success in finding chestnu

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, July 9, 1875.

No one will sympathize with E. W. Herrington, of Williamsport, who was sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of three years in the penitentiary, for publishing an obscene paper. Herrington is not the only one who should be thus dealt with.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

His was no worse than the New York papers that published the Beecher-Tilton testimony.

The Columbia *Herald* says that the river dam at that place was injured much more by the ice flood than was supposed, but it is being thoroughly repaired. It is to be regretted that the ice is not powerful enough to take the dam out every spring. But for it and similar structures the Susquehanna and all its main tributaries would abound with shad every spring and a much larger number of people be benefitted to a much greater extent than receive advantage from the canals.

Gov. Allen, of Ohio, understands the situation perfectly. In a speech at a Grangers' reunion in Licking county he said: "Permit me to make the observation, that every one can apply as he pleases, if we don't get back in this country to cheap government and honest living then the country is gone." This is true; until we get back to cheap government, National, State, County, and Municipal, it will be hard times for the poor man and mechanic, for they, in truth and in fact, pay all the taxes. Their wages are daily decreasing but the taxes to defray the expenses of a dear government, like the present, cannot be reduced.

Governor—Judge Pershing.

A Democratic county meeting held in Schuylkill county last week, over which Hon. F. W. Hughes presided and in which the leading Democrats of the county participated, with great unanimity and in enthusiastic terms presented Judge Pershing as the next Democratic candidate for Governor. The ability, fitness, sound Democracy, patriotism and commanding popularity of Judge Pershing, are conceded by political friend and foe. A review of the field at this time indicates his nomination, and his election if nominated may be regarded as an event that is certainly to transpire.

The Beecher trial is ended, the jury having been unable to agree, standing nine for Beecher to three for Tilton. Excepting in a technical view, this is a complete acquittal of Beecher. When nine men out of twelve appointed to judge, are of the same opinion about the facts of a case the judgment is of as much if not more value in every sense except the technical one than if all had agreed, and it as effectually defeats the purpose of Tilton in this case to obtain damages. It is a good thing that the loathsome subject will now pass from the public mind. If the subject be brought into court again it will scarcely attract much attention. The parties to the suit are both bold bad men, and this fact being established both will be comparatively harmless for serious mischief hereafter.

The Radical organs are after Senator Booth of California. They look on him as a traitor for saying: "When parties represent honest differences of opinion upon living political questions they are just and proper; when the questions between them are obsolete, they are useless; when they serve to prevent the consideration of present issues, they are obstacles; when they perpetuate hatred and sectional strife, they are evils; when their machinery falls into the hands of the few to be employed for selfish purposes and to defeat the popular will, they are corrupt and oppressive; when the machinery of both or either can be indifferently manipulated by the same men in the interest of private gain and corporate greed, they are rotten, and ought to be destroyed.

California seems very well entitled to its claim of being the most prosperous State in the Union. Last year there were shipped ten million quintals of wheat and flour, the value of which was $5,000,000. Of wool there were sent 36,000,000 pounds. The vineyards yielded 7,000,000 gallons of wine and 200,000 gallons of brandy. The yield of bullion was $20,300,631. The receipts of lumber at San Francisco were 253,000,000 feet. The imports of coal show an increase of 77,375 tons, while the consumption of pig iron showed an increase of 5,600 tons. These statistics are particularly interesting as implying a large growth of population, a development of the natural wealth of the section, and an increase of manufacturing industry.—*Exchange.*

National Banking System.

A correspondent of the New Castle *Courant*, a leading radical paper in western Pennsylvania, says: "I believe if the Democrats succeed in tying this cursed millstone "—the National Bank System—to the neck "of the Republican party, it will go under."

There is no trouble about that. The Radical party fastened that millstone to its neck. It originated the thieving system—it gave birth to it—it passed all laws that have fattened and fed it, and the mother may as well attempt to deny her own child, as the Radical party to get rid of this bantling. It brought the obnoxious thing into existence, and it must take the consequences of its evil connections with the money sharks of the country.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

The New York *Sun* is a sensational paper that lives solely upon falsehood, misrepresentation, and slander, and would not tell the truth if ever so plainly put before it. In fact, if it desires to publish certain facts, it will not do so until it literally imbeds them in defamation, and any truthful statement that is given it is thoroughly interlarded with falsehood before it is printed. This is the feature of the paper that demands attention and gives it living support. These facts are well known to the editorial fraternity and therefore every one who republishes articles from it does so with the deliberate intention of publishing falsehood and imposing upon his own readers. A man in a community who is noted as a liar and for the frequency of his falsehoods is rarely quoted by people who have respect for truth, and the same rule applies among editors to papers like the New York *Sun*. It is a lying sheet—it lives by lying, and though it just now mainly preys upon leading Republicans and honest Democratic officials, no party and no public man is safe from its infernal attentions. Whoever quotes it debauches himself and scandalizes the editorial fraternity.

American Government.

In the past it was said with much force that the government of the United States was "the best the world ever saw." Yet this was spoken of the government formed, established and continued by the slave holders, whose mock philanthropists of the present day affect to despise. That government of which the quoted sentence was truly uttered, passed into morally antagonistic hands—into hands that professed a higher but more transcendental morality. What has been the result? As individuals we have fallen from the best to the meanest "government the world ever saw"—or, at least, that it sees to-day. Compelled by the amount of interest it pays, our debt is the largest of any country in the world—the people are literally the slaves of a vulgar aristocracy of mere wealth—our taxes are the highest paid by any people on earth—our revenues, wrung from the labor of the country, are in large part squandered by defaulting officers and corrupt Congresses—our country is governed by a ballot-box which is systematically invaded by fraud of every conceivable description and the results then counted and declared by villians in the large cities in total disregard of the votes polled or tickets contained in the boxes—the expressed voice of honest people has little or no influence upon public servants—politicians, in great part, are but the larva from which grow base salary grabbers and other plunderers instead of trusty public servants and patriotic statesmen—paltry rogues aspire to and attain official position and affect to lead the people, and if successful are pampered and petted by the highest civil officials, political and judicial—depravity and fraud is marked upon the face of every thing of public concern—the rogue, if cunning and energetic, stands as well or better in the private relations of life as the man of modesty, honesty and ability; and the demagogue of reckless, selfish and base purposes usurps the place of tried integrity, honest intention, and recognised capacity—the cunning trickster is champion, merit is debased unless coupled with impudence—insolence and presumption prevail promiscuously—our currency consists of irredeemable and in great part next to irresponsible pictures and scratches upon paper, with shinplasters thrown in for change—the government itself enters the financial muddle to compel borrowers to pay high and destructive rates of interest—extravagance is deemed a merit and frugality is despised—labor is every where oppressed and those engaged in it begin to be looked upon as a class below the level of personal respectability as compared with professional occupation and kid gloved illiteracy—ill-gotten wealth clothes the loafer with respectability, shoddy usurps the place of gentility, and common sense quails in the presence of overshadowing folly.

But a truce to the picture. Reform, substantial, sensible and just is demanded. A change in the men who conduct the government as well as in the principles that control and the measures that are adopted and in vogue, is demanded. The people must rise equal to the occasion and hurl from power the party and the men who have controlled and governed for the last fifteen years, and if their immediate successors do no better they must in turn be consigned to defeat. The reform must be positive and revolutionary. Unless the people by their votes effect this change, every thing will grow worse, the oppression greater, the wrongs more unrelenting, and the hard times severer day by day and year by year. Change must come or greater evil be accepted as its substitute. The people should select men for offices whose character for honesty has been well established, whose integrity has been tried, and whose ability is apparent. The runners after office, the coaxers, bargainers and electioneerers should be discarded for at least all representative positions and offices that pertain to State or Federal government. Such should be voluntarily selected by the people, with reference to ability to do the work that is wanted and integrity to do it honestly. That was the principle upon which the slaveholders acted and hence it was that they produced "the best government the world ever saw." Let their example be imitated and like results will follow.

Common Schools and Insanity.

We observe articles "going the rounds" of the newspapers charging the "common school system" for laying the foundation of many of the mental diseases that exist, and Dr. Curwin is quoted as authority. The reasons assigned are that the children are sent to school too young, that too much study is imposed upon them, and that too many pupils are crowded into many of the schools. Now, admitting the objections to exist, will these wise men give the public any assurance that the evils complained of will cease to exist if the common school system be abolished? Is not their position against education and not against a particular plan? We take that fact to be obvious. The school system prevents the attendance of any child under six years of age. Is not that old enough to be sent to school? If not, would the abolition of the school law prevent the evil? Would the abolition of the law prevent school cramming, either as to studies pursued or numbers in particular rooms? Nonsense! If there be such evils amend the law so as to prevent them. Abolishing the law would not accomplish the end.

Injurious study, such as produces mental weakness and imbecility, is more often produced by encouragement and praise than by any other means. Is that to be regulated by law, too, or to be effected by abolishing school systems? Weak minds are easily impressed, they are likely to be the most forward pupils, superficially the most promising, the most readily stimulated by flattery, and the most susceptible to cramming. Do the philosophers of the Curwin phase mean to keep them out of school, *by law*, or by abolishing laws? Can the evil be corrected in that way?

Yet such bilab as referred to is patronizingly copied by wise editors, after being inculcated by equally sagacious Superintendents of Asylums! Give us an act of Assembly that will put an end to human wickedness, weakness, troubles and disease, and then there will be an end to insanity—not before.

That the children are often forced or flattered to study too much is not denied. But the school system has nothing to do with that. The fact will exist wherever school education is pursued. To knock good sense into the heads of parents is the only remedy that we can conceive of, and unless they have some school education to utilize it we do not see how even that is to do any good. Perhaps Dr. Curwin has a panacea. If he has let him give it to the public in a shape to convince people that his own head is level.

At the Indiana county Democratic convention on Monday, the delegates to the Erie convention were unanimously instructed to vote for Hon. Wm. Bigler for Governor.

The joy of a witness before the United States district court at Williamsport who was able to swear he had never been a member of the legislature is said to have produced the profoundest impression upon the court.

The Auditing Department and the Treasury—Work to be done and attendant Squirming.

When Auditor General Temple was inducted into office he was not only determined to discharge his duties faithfully, but was well aware of the fact that as soon as the leeches and shysters discovered his proper intention that he would be misrepresented and attacked. He was not blind, but had the whole case before him. He knew (for the subject was discussed) that honest men would be primarily misled by a cry for impossibly speedy action, he was aware that the formal newspaper attack would in the first case be made in the New York *World*, and that as soon as explanations would begin to render them discreditable they would be dropped by that paper and taken up by the disreputable *Sun*, and that these attacks would be reproduced in this State wherever the Treasury plunderers could influence newspapers either by direct request or imposition. All that was duly discounted by the Auditor General in advance, but with Jacksonian nerve he determined to discharge his proper duty in a prudent and manly way, and to "let Rome howl."

The work before him was one of no mean magnitude. The accounts of corporations, delinquent officials in large numbers and disbursing and receiving officers generally, were to be carefully examined, tested and actually verified. In all this the Auditor General should have had the active aid of the State Treasurer, but instead that official threw every impediment in the way of his progress. There are an immense mass of books, embracing long and intricate accounts in the Auditing department of the State, the books of the State Treasurer ought to be and those of the State department and Attorney General must be examined in the connection by the Auditor General before he can be certain of accuracy in his accounts, and very frequently it is not until after demand is made and the debtor files his plea that he is absolutely certain. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead," is a trite, rough and plainly proper maxim for any one and especially for an officer upon whom the public attention is rivetted and in the proper discharge of whose duties the public have so large an interest. But the denunciations we have referred to commenced before Gen. Temple had time to read the indexes of his ledgers, much less examine the accounts. Their injustice is therefore palpable. Although only two months in office he has already detected hundreds of thousands of delinquencies and placed them in position for prompt collection. A collision with the Treasury is sure to occur and at no distant period, for the point will soon have been reached where satisfactory explanation or a bold defiance becomes inevitable. Peculation and discrepancy are being hedged into a corner, and when their votaries find themselves pressed there they will have no other recourse but to fight. Their life will be at stake, they are malignants, desperate and reckless, and they will strike for life and to kill. Every imaginable impediment will be thrown out in defence and every conceivable or possible species of vituperation, falsehood and slander will be set afloat against their honest foes. We have had long experience in both official and private station at Harrisburg, we have been fighting this same description of plunderers for many a year, and we know their habits as does the hunter those of the wild beasts. We were not mistaken in predicting in advance what the plunderers would do, and where they would find their allies and access to the public ear, and we are not mistaken now.

We have every confidence in the manly nerve and moral power of Gen. Temple. The very fact that he did not rush headlong like a bull at a fair, but carefully measured his ground, and first ascertained his own position and then planted himself firmly upon ascertained facts susceptible of proof, suggests his earnestness and that he can be depended upon. Every honest man in the land ought to hold up his hands in well doing, give no heed to the misrepresentations of the vampyres in the New York papers, or other liars or blind followers who choose to join in the chorus of insinuation, slander and detraction, the weapons of the culprits. It will take a full year of hard, careful work, and possibly two or three of them, to hunt up and demonstrate all the frauds that Radical officials have perpetrated upon the State, and the fact that the proper officer is earnestly at work at it in good faith, as is abundantly shown by the exposures already made, should at least be sufficient to induce all honest men and especially editors to withhold complaint if they do not deem it a duty to commend.

Hon. Thomas B. Florence, formerly a member of Congress from the first district of this State, died at Washington city on the 3d inst. The Hon. Tom, was a character—unique but good. Fond of bombast he was honest and faithful to his professions. His talents peculiarly fitted him for his original occupation, a hatter, and his secondary one, a rough-and-tumble but earnest and effective orator of the kind, and made him a strong and next to irresistable candidate before the enlightened masses of a suburban Philadelphia district. The first district was long held by the Native Americans, the progenitors of the Know Nothings, but when antagonised by Tom Florence, they were crushed out. He continued to represent the district for several terms but finally engaged in other business, above his abilities, and he was not successful. As he was an honest man he made no money in Congress and was always poor. Last fall, probably for patriotic purposes, possibly for charity, he was again put forward in his old district for Congress. He again commanded a majority of votes, but the "lightening calculators" counted him out. He appealed to Congress, where he would no doubt have been successful, had not death relieved him from the toils and cares of this world. "He was a fellow of infinite" merriment, kind hearted, genial, whose impulses were every one honest and patriotic. His soul may have been too great for his body but it deserves to rest in peace.

The Clinton *Democrat* talks strong sense when it says some of our Democratic cotemporaries are sounding the alarm of treacherous men in the ranks of Democracy in Philadelphia and perhaps other points, trying to wire-work affairs so as to get control of the Erie convention, and get a candidate set up that will suit the Treasury Ring. There are always purchasable rascals to be found in the ranks of all parties—men who will put on any garb to play their games of plunder—and Philadelphia has a large supply of the scoundrels. But that the Democratic convention at Erie will be influenced by those traitorous minions of plunder, we have no fear. Yet it will do no harm, and may do much good, for the press of the State to wake up to the degradation of their presence there if in never so small a number, and not only arouse the delegates to beware of them, but at the same time assist in securing the defeat of such fellows as may attempt to become delegates. The Democracy of Pennsylvania, always the true exponent of the people's will, is wide awake to the necessities of the times and the demands of the people, and will not present any but capable and honest men for their nominees!

Third Term Conclusions.

Gen. Grant's letter on the third term question was clearly not a declination, but was an announcement at least that under certain circumstances he would again be a candidate. The elections, this fall, we conceive, will clearly develope those circumstances. If the Republicans carry, General Grant will justly claim it as an endorsement of his administration and a demand for its continuance. If the Republicans lose the elections, it will show him and his party clearly that he can not be re-elected, and the office-holders will discover their interest to be in a candidate who may stand a chance of election. At present, the office-holders as a body are of course for Grant, because he will be more certain to keep them in position than another President would be; but if the elections demonstrate that he can not again be elected, they will all favor the nomination of some Republican who they will hope can be successful.

It is plain, then, that the way to defeat the third term aspirations of President Grant is to defeat the Republican party this fall, and every voter in that party who is really opposed to a third term ought to see this. It is the only way to prevent Grant from being nominated again.

Twenty-six Millions.

On July 1st, out of the treasury of the general Government was paid to the National bankers and bondholders of the country *twenty-six millions* of dollars in gold, as interest on government bonds. This amount of money has been collected off of the farmers, the business and the working men in the shape of taxes during the past year. Every cent of it could be saved to pay the principal of the public debt, if the contract made at the time the bonds were issued was faithfully carried out. They are payable in greenbacks—another kind of promises to pay, that bear no interest and cost the tax-payers nothing but the expense of issuing. If the Radical party that is now ruling the country would change the character of the public debt by exchanging greenbacks for bonds, it would save the public twenty-six millions of gold interest yearly, which amount could eventually be used to redeem the greenbacks. Thus the government debt could be paid in gold, simply by saving yearly the interest that is now paid to bond-holders.

The farmer, the mechanic, the business man and the laborer are compelled to receive greenbacks as a legal tender for all debts. Why should not the bond-holder receive the same? Is he who loans the Government his money any better than he who toils and produces the wealth that gives the Government its credit? Is the man who, taking advantage of the necessities of Government in time of war, forced it to pay exorbitant usury for the use of his money, any better than he who risked his life and limbs in the defence of a cause he thought right? Then why should a distinction be made? Why should the producer and the soldier be compelled to receive as legal money Government promises to pay, and the bond-holder and money lender protected in his demand for gold?

If greenbacks are a "legal tender," let them be tendered to the bond-holders of the country as they are to other people, and if he refuses to accept them, let his claim against the tax-payers in the shape of a bond "go to the dogs."—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

There was once a Pennsylvania legislator who laid by $30,000 in one Session. When he was asked how he managed this with a salary of $1,000, he said he saved it by doing without a hired girl.—*Exchange.*

That was a pretty thrifty law-maker, but he is nothing in the way of saving to our present State Treasurer. His name, as every body knows, is Bob. Mackey, and he is a financial manager of the "Cameron ring." When Robert was selected by Cameron—just as he recently selected Rawle—to take charge of the people's money, he was so poor that the balance at his banker's would not have bought a crusader a chance to smell a pint of Monongahela forty miles off. But Robert was thrifty, and as economical as Cameron himself; and yet Robert wasn't mean; not a bit of it. He only got $5,000 per year, which is a good deal of money in the hands of a thrifty man, and out of this he has lived as befitted the Treasurer of the State, has paid off several old debts like an honorable man; subscribed many thousands annually to the "Cameron ring" corruption fund; taken $40,000 stock in the Pittsburgh Commercial; lost $160,000 through his friend Yerkes in Philadelphia; paid for a brown stone residence in one of the fashionable streets in the Quaker City; and when he drives out, does so behind an $1,800 span of horses on Broad street. And all since 1868 out of a salary of $5,000. It is not likely he has accomplished all this as the honest member alluded to above did, by "doing without a hired girl." More likely Robert has the same gift as the boy who applied to a merchant for work. The merchant said he really could not afford to employ any additional help. "But," said the honest boy, "I don't want much wages; I'm very lucky and always find more than my wages." We think the people of Pennsylvania had better get rid of State Treasurers that "find more than their wages."—*Erie Observer.*

Here is something for tax-payers to read. The last Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania was Wm. F. Packer. The expenses of his administration for the year 1859 cost the tax-payers $408,007.40. The first Republican Governor was Andrew G. Curtin, now a Liberal and an honest official. His administration cost the tax-payers for the year 1862, $419,028.87. The difference can well be accounted for by the fact that the war had commenced, and the expenses of the Commonwealth increased thereby. But we are now at peace, and certainly the cost of carrying on the government ought not to be more now than it was under Curtin. But it is, Gov. Hartranft is the last Republican Governor, and he is asking for a re-election on his record. That shows that for the year 1874 his administration cost the tax-payers $1,695,153.63, or $547,124.75 more than during the first year of the war. Is it any wonder the people experience difficulty in paying their taxes when their receipts are diminishing and the expenses of maintaining their officials in office are increasing?—*Erie Observer.*

Over a million of dollars in the State Treasury on the 1st of January according to the State Treasurer's report. Only $1.76 in it on the 1st of April, and Legislative and other debts of the State unpaid. The investigating committee denied access to the books, and explanation as to what came of the funds doggedly refused. Not a Radical paper has a word to say about it, and yet this very State ring has the impudence to meet and declare in favor of a "rigid accountability of public officers," and the Radical papers the effrontery to assert that their party will stand by its declarations. If the tax payers are fools enough to believe any such stuff, they ought to re-elect Hartranft, hoist Rawle into office to cover the stealing in the State Treasury department, and then hurrah for Radical good times and Radical taxes.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Grant's Organ on Wilson.

The circumstances connected with his inauguration, the awkward blunders he made when he first *attempted* to call the Senate to order, and his astonishing ignorance of familiar parliamentary usages, which abashed his friends and reddened their faces with blushes of shame, are still fresh in the memories of all. A short time after this he was stricken with a lingering and possibly incurable physical ailment, one which has destroyed or partially impaired the intellect of stronger men than he ever could hope to be, and he was compelled for a number of months to remain in the charge of his physicians. During this time a charitable mantle obscured his shortcomings and longgoings and the public was given to understand, through frequent explanations, that his health of mind and body was soon to be restored. His absence was missed in the Senate more as a source of congratulation than anything else, because his place was temporarily filled by a man of acceptable if not brilliant ability. When he returned to his duties, however, his presence was hailed with words of welcome, and the honor extended to him which belonged to his high office, if respect to the man was withheld. He at once misunderstood himself, and allowed his vanity to deceive him regarding his actual situation. We do not charge that his disease had in any way impaired his mind; but it is a well-known fact that his manner was changed, and that while his efforts to be acknowledged as a mediator for the settlement of party differences were renewed with wonted vigor, it was noticeable that he had lost his bold and aggressive manner of dealing with the opposition. He fairly cowered before the men with whom, in times past, it was his glory to measure words. Among the first to be frightened at the continued assaults of the so-called Independent or Detective press against leading Republicans, he was also the first to shiver and run away from the third-term spectre. Whether true or not, it was his misfortune to have his name connected with tales of Credit Mobilier operations, and he became so thin-skinned, so cringingly cowardly, that he trembled at the rustle of a newspaper, and sought by the most undignified loquacity to make friendships with newspaper men of every class. Day after day and week after week the spectacle might have been seen, during that particular as well as subsequent sessions of Congress, of the Vice-President of the United States seeking interviews with the journalists of high and low degree, and of good and bad repute, who abound so frequently in Washington on such occasions.—*National Republican.*

The New York *Journal of Commerce* presents an able review of the financial difficulties of the country, in which it takes the position that "there must be a general liquidation of accumulated debts before there can be any return of national prosperity. There may be brief intervals of temporary relief from the extreme depression, but the relapse will leave the condition worse than before, and the crisis of a general settlement is the turning point which must be passed on the way to perfect recovery." Its plan of finances is metallic, but without opening an argument on that point, as some may be disposed to do, it cannot be denied that the foregoing theory of 'liquidation' before prosperity can be restored is sound, and it has been and must continue to be till accomplished a great question "how best to introduce and conduct this liquidation." It seems most probable that no plan will be adopted that can successfully accomplish it, and the result will be have to be worked out by the necessities of the case. If so, there is more trouble ahead; but should the difficulties be modified by a more able and honest handling of the financial problem than we have had, there may be such relief as to bring us back to prosperity slowly and without worse times than those that will beset the country between now and the hour of relief.

RADICAL SUMMERSAULTS.—The editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, growls in this way: The Republican organs of Ohio are complaining that two of the seven men on the Democratic ticket were formerly Republicans, and they denounce General Sam Cary, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Thomas E. Powell, candidate for Attorney General, as renegades. They should cast their eyes upon their brethren in Pennsylvania and be content.—Here some Republicans venture to complain because both the candidates on the State ticket were Democrats until ten years after the organization of the Republican party, and until there wasn't a whole plank left of the old Democratic party faith. If the old Republicans of this State could get a chance just now and then to be the candidates of their party they would be happy, but the only Republicans running in Pennsylvania to-day are the Temperance candidates. They were Republicans when it cost something to be a Republican, and it has been the principal business of that class to do the voting and let eleventh-hour laborers bag the pennies.

As a consequence of the Auditor General's investigations so far, though he has just touched the outside of the matter, we are beginning to have (what couldn't have been got out of a Radical officer) statements of accounts which show that the row officers of Philadelphia have been and still are delinquent to the State in the payment of taxes. As evidence the *Patriot* publishes the accounts, which show that the prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia is in arrears $129,936.19. And "Richard Ellis, Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia, who took his office January 1, 1875, has made no quarterly reports for the quarter ending February 28, 1875, nor for the quarter ending May 31, 1875, as the law directs, and has made no payments into the State Treasury up to June 24, 1875." How is that, tax-payers? It is'nt surprising that Mr. Mackey says the funds are low, when they are not paid in, but are shown to have been loosely left in the hands of office-holders to be paid in to suit their convenience. The Auditor General says he is determined to make them toe the mark and come to time. And the tax-payers say, "so do, and give us more installments of how the ring has been running State finances!"—*Clinton Democrat.*

The third term twitter of the republican party, in its efforts to forestall the President's damaging canvass for a re-nomination, is well illustrated by an anecdote. A colored woman called at the police court in Detroit and wanted her husband arrested for throwing her over the fence. She stated that the fence was seven feet high, his honor knew that her husband was a small man weighing not over 120 pounds while she weighed nearly 200.

"I don't believe your story," he replied.

"It's de solemn truf," she continued, rolling up her eyes.

"I tell you he couldn't have thrown you over a fence seven feet high."

"Couldn't he?"

"No, madam, it's an absurd story."

"Well, mebbe he couldn't," she replied after a moment, "but he will if he ever gets a chance, and I want him put behind the bars!"

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* lists up the net results of Babcock's whisky raid as follows: Evidence has been collected for an assessment of $617,000 against the distillers and $347,000 in fines against the rectifiers. One hundred and fifty-two different packages of illicit whisky have been seized, and forty-seven distilleries and rectifying houses. There have been fifty-six officers removed for complicity in the whisky frauds or neglect of duty, as follows: Thirteen storekeepers, forty gangers, four revenue agents, three collectors, two district attorneys, two supervisors, and two deputy collectors.

Excerpts and News Items from Exchanges.

The man who controled the action of the Ring State Convention is Simon Cameron, a renegade democrat; his temporary chairman, John Cessna, is a renegade Democrat, and its candidate for State Treasurer, Henry Rawle, is of the same persuasion. There must be something attractive in Democracy, even to the Radical mind.

Commenting upon the fact that the Republican press of this State is greatly disturbed lest the vote of the Prohibitionists should give the election to the Democrats, the N. Y. *World* says: "Our Republican friends have no cause for anxiety this year about the Prohibition deserters, as the November vote will not be close. The tick et to be nominated at Erie will beat all fraction s and it is of no concern to Democrats whether their opponents combine or enjoy the luxury of splitting into twenty fractions."

WEST POINT.—Forty-three amateur Major Generals were turned out at this military manufactory on the 16th.

There is nothing more amusing than the vehement attacks upon Boss Tweed by the newspapers owned by Boss Cameron.

Gov. Tilden, of New York, by simply stopping leaks in the treasury of the State, has had the State tax reduced one-half mill on the dollar, making an aggregate of two million six hundred thousand dollars. Tilden is an old "copperhead."

The New Orleans *Republican*, "official organ of the State of Louisiana," publishes 63 columns (9 pages) of notices to delinquent tax-payers and 7 columns of sheriff's sales in a late issue. Who wouldn't be an official organ? If nobody else gets rich in Louisiana the official organs will.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorised to announce the following candidates for the offices named, subject to Democratic rules:

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
GEORGE SCOTT, Catawissa,
ISAAC S. MONROE, Catawissa.

PROTHONOTARY, &c.
B. FRANK ZARR, Bloomsburg.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.
W. H. JACOBY, Bloomsburg,
CYRUS ROBBINS, Fishingcreek,
MORDECAI MILLARD, Centre,
LEONARD KLINE, Greenwood,
WHITE N. BOSTLER, Fishingcreek.

TREASURER.
H. W. McREYNOLDS, Hemlock,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER, Centre.
ISAIAH BOWER, Berwick,
JOHN LEGGOTT, Greenwood.

COMMISSIONER.
HENRY GABLE, Locust,
SILAS W. McHENRY, Jackson,
JOHN HERNER, Locust,
JOHN ENT, Scott.

Rules of Nomination.

As Adopted by the Convention, Dec. 26th, 1870.

I. The Annual County Convention shall be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on the second Tuesday of August, at one o'clock, p. m., and the Delegate Elections shall be held on the Saturday before, at the place of holding the general elections in the several election districts, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon.

II. The representation of districts in County Convention shall be in proportion to the Democratic vote of each as cast at the most recent election for Governor, but the whole number of delegates shall not exceed seventy nor be less than fifty-four, and no district shall be allowed less than two nor more than four delegates.

III. Until the next election for Governor delegates shall be allowed to districts upon a ratio of sixty voters for a delegate, allowance being made for the largest fractions of ratio.

IV. The Standing Committee shall, whenever necessary make an apportionment of delegates to the several districts under these rules and publish it, with the rules as amended, in the Democratic newspapers of the county, at least two weeks before each annual convention.

V. Voters at Delegate elections may give their votes to a smaller number of candidates than the whole number to be elected, in the manner provided in the fourth section of the Bloomsburg act of 4th of March, 1850.

VI. The delegate elections shall be by ballot and shall be held and conducted by a judge and clerk, to be selected by the Democrats in attendance, and the said officers shall keep a list of voters and tally of votes counted, to be sent by them to the Convention with their certificate of the result of the election.

VII. All cases of disputed seats in Convention shall be disposed of openly by a vote after hearing the respective claimants and their evidence.

VIII. All delegates must reside in the districts they represent. In case of an absent delegate he may depute another. If he fail to do so his colleagues in attendance may substitute for him. In other cases the Convention may fill up the representation from the citizens of the district in attendance.

IX. The voting in conventions shall be open, and any two members may require the yeas and nays on any question pending.

X. Special Conventions may be called when necessary, by the Standing Committee, the proceedings of which shall conform to these rules.

XI. All county nominations and all appointments of conferees and of delegates to State Conventions, shall be made in County Conventions.

XII. The Standing Committee shall consist of one member from each election district, who shall be elected by the people at the delegate elections, who shall choose their own Chairman; and any three of them shall be a quorum, when called together by the Chairman.

XIII. No member of the Legislature shall be chosen by this county as a Delegate to a State Convention during his term of office.

XIV. In Convention a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a nomination, and no person named shall be peremptorily struck from the list of candidates until after the fourth vote, when the lowest name shall be struck off and so on at each successive vote until a nomination shall be effected.

XV. Delegates instructed by the voters who select them shall obey their instructions in Convention, and votes given by them in violation of their instructions shall be disallowed by the committee. All instructions shall be reported by the election officers. This rule is repealed and supplied by rule XXII.

XVI. Conventions shall be called to order by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, or in his absence by some other member thereof, who shall certify and put to vote motions for the election of a President and two Secretaries for purposes of temporary organization.

XVII. No person shall be eligible to a nomination by a Convention who has opposed the Democratic ticket at the next preceding election; but this rule shall apply only to cases of opposition to tickets hereafter formed.

XVIII. It shall be a good cause of challenge against any person offering to vote at any delegate election that he has voted against Democratic candidates at Federal or State elections within two years, or has opposed the Democratic ticket at the last preceding election, or has taken or agreed to take money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage, as a consideration for his vote at such delegate election, or has corrupted or attempted to corrupt any voter of the district with reference to the same; but this rule shall apply only to causes of challenge arising subsequent to its adoption.

XIX. If it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of a Convention that any candidate before it for nomination to any office shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or made any promise of money or valuable thing to take effect in future, as an inducement to any delegate to vote for him or to any other person with the view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates; or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and approbation of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately struck from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final adjournment, the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination; and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a Convention, or to election as a delegate, for a period of two years.

XX. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage to be paid, delivered or secured to future, either to himself or to any other person for him, from any candidate or other person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, or under any other pretext upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of a majority of the Convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled and shall not be received as a delegate to any future Convention for a period of two years, and during that time shall also be ineligible for any party nomination. Cases arising under this and the next preceding rule shall have precedence over all other business in Convention until determined.

XXI. None of these rules shall be altered or rescinded at a regular annual Convention, unless by a vote of two thirds of all the delegates present.

XXII. Candidates for nomination may be voted for directly, at the delegate elections, and shall receive delegate or district votes in Convention in proportion to their popular vote in the several districts, upon the same principle on which delegates are elected under the 8th rule.

XXIII. No delegate to any Convention hereafter shall be entitled to a seat unless his credentials show that he is instructed for some candidate for the various offices to be filled, as set out in the call for the Convention.

Marriages.

At the residence, of Mr. George Gibbons, in Fairmount, by Rev. S. Spear, Mr. I. E. K. LAUBACH, of Benton, to Miss ANNIE GIBBONS, of Canton.

Deaths.

In Briarcreek township, this county, June 25th, Mr. ABRAM A PAMS, in his 68th year.

In Briarcreek, June 27th, Mr. JOHN YOST, aged 72 years, 10 months and 9 days.

In Nescopeck, Luzerne county, June 26th, Mrs. JOHN E. SMITH, aged about 33 years.

In Briarcreek, this county, June 26th, Mr. LEVI SITLER, in his 47th year.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.20
Rye "	.80
Corn "	.65
Oats "	.35
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cheese per lb	.12½
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter "	.20
Eggs "	.15
Lard "	.10
Tallow "	.06
Dried Apples "	.10
Hams "	.12
Sides & Shoulders "	.12
Tard per pound	.15
Hay per ton	20.00
Timothy Seed per bushel	4.00
Thrashing Seed "	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 "	$ 3.75 " "
No. 6 "	$ 3.50 " "
Bloomsburg Lump or Steamboat "	$ 4.00 " "
" Broadhead "	$ 3.00 " "

QUOTATIONS OF WHITE, POWELL & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 42 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA
JULY 7, 1875.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, C	12	12¼
" 5-20's, C, '65, M. and S	17½	18
" " " N. and N	18½	19
" " " J. and J	19½	20
" " " M., J. and J	20½	20½
" " " M., " "	21½	22
" " " J., " "	21½	21¾
" 10-40's, C	22½	22¾
" Funded 68, C	23½	23¾
New 5's, Reg. 1881	17½	18
" " C. 1881	17½	18
Gold	18½	18¾
Silver	15½	16
Pennsylvania	110	111
Reading, 6's	98½	98¾
Pullad. Phila & Erie	54½	55
Lehigh Navigation	39½	40
" Gold	41½	42
United R. R. of N. J	130	131
Off Creek	9½	9¾
North Pa. Railroad	49½	50
Central Transportation	44	45
Susquehanna	50	54
C. & A. Mortgage 6's, '70	104½	104¾

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF H. L. BOGART, DECEASED.
Letters of Administration on the estate of H. L. Bogart, late of Greenwood township, county of Columbia, State of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Sarah E. Bogart, of Greenwood township, Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. SARAH E. BOGART,
July 9-6w Administrator.

VENDUE.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of H. L. Bogart, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to sale at the residence of S. Bogart, in Mordesburg, Columbia county, on Saturday, the 17th day of July, 1875, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described property, to wit:

A lot of valuable Books, a lot of Bees, one Leather Trunk, Honey by the lbs., one Silver Watch, an interest in a buggy, and other articles too numerous to mention. Due attendance will be given and terms made known by SARAH E. BOGART,
July 9-2t Administrator.

NOTICE TO FARMERS!

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE

Super Phosphate of Lime.

Standard of Quality Strictly Maintained

WHILE we announce a reduction in the price of our RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE, we would respectfully report that its standard

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1875

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.56 A. M.
Mail Train	7.56 A. M	5.2 P. M
Express Train	1.46 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.50 P. M.
Regular Express	3.58 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

MR. E. L. MYERS, collector for the COLUMBIAN, will wait upon those indebted to this office for the purpose of receiving the amounts due. We trust that those indebted will be prepared to pay what they owe when he calls, but if not, they will again be called upon. It will scarcely be demanded of us to offer an apology for making collections, but for the satisfaction of those desiring it we will just say that as we have to pay cash for every thing as we go our purse is not long or deep enough to hold out unless it is replenished with some degree of promptness.

An abundance of rain the past week.

No more legal holidays until Thanksgiving.

Grain fields on the south-side hills are being harvested.

Nearly every farm wagon coming to town is laden with cherries.

New potatoes, peas, beans, beets, &c., are all the rage for dinner just now.

Beecher is sixty-two years of age and he looks like sixty, too, the papers say.

The banks and a majority of the stores in Bloomsburg were closed on Monday last.

During the past month Chief of Police Woodward made 4 arrests for drunkenness and 5 on warrant.

The "glorious Fourth" is over for 1875. Now save up your spare "chink" for the Centennial next year.

Dr. J. C. Rutter and L. N. Moyer, of Bloomsburg, together with their wives, drove from this place to Harrisburg a few days since for a pleasure trip.

Nobody cares to purchase property in a country where the fences are covered over with advertisements of "ague cure," "remedies for rheumatism," "liver pills," &c.

The rope ferry now in use at Danville, we are informed, will soon be removed to Catawissa, which will be a grand improvement on the one now in use at the latter place.

Correspondents must bear with us. It has been too sweltering hot for well fattened and ease-loving editors to pour over manuscripts with a view to criticism and necessary correction.

Nearly all the country papers in the State omit an issue on the week of the 4th of July, by which they patriotically make from thirty to fifty dollars! The Bloomsburg papers are a rare exception.

The cutting down of Market street where it is crossed by 5th Avenue has made a great improvement in the appearance of the residences in the locality. When completed the improvement will be still more decided.

Messrs. A. F. Hitchler and Wm. Ritter, of Wilkes-Barre, were in Bloomsburg calling on their many friends on Tuesday last. These gentlemen look very hearty and report a big time in W.-B. on last Monday the 5th.

Milton Charles will sell the household goods and other fixtures of the Forks hotel at auction on the 14th inst. It is hoped the building will be speedily torn down and the street graded to the Normal buildings. This will be a very great improvement to the town.

On Friday or Saturday last, either while passing from Eyer's Grove to Jerseytown, or from the former place to Washingtonville, Mrs. H. J. Johnson, of Eyer's Grove, lost a roll of money amounting to $175. The finder will receive a reward of $25 by returning it to the owner.

Whilst hitching up the express team of Moyer Brothers on last Friday morning, preparatory to making their Catawissa trip, the horses became frightened and ran out of the wagon shed, running over Mr. Wm. Coffman and hurting him considerably. No other damage was done except a slight break to the wagon.

Many farmers' good wives who make good butter do not exactly relish the idea of selling it at twenty cents a pound, but if the same dames had been offered that sum twenty years ago for their butter they would have hesitated to contract lest the profferer be deemed insane. Times have changed and so have prices.

One of the large plate glass windows in Mr. David Lowenberg's store was broken last Tuesday evening by a young boy who was swinging on the rope used to hoist the awning. He caught hold of the rope and swung out over the pavement, and as he flew back toward the building he came in contact with the glass, breaking it in more than a dozen pieces. The glass cost $80.

Rev. Dr. McCron will preach in the Lutheran church, Bloomsburg, on Sunday the 18th, at which time there will be an election for pastor. A general invitation is extended to the public. Dr. McCron is one of the ablest clergymen in the country, and we understand has signified his willingness to accept a call to the church of this town, which will no doubt be unanimously extended.

The address of Mrs. Walker, printed on the first page, is well worthy of attention. It reasons concisely and intelligently upon a subject as to which there may be much reform without risk of useless experiment or injury to anybody. The course of female education suggested would no doubt be of eminent advantage, intellectually as well as practically.

If any body wants this weather hotter than it is let him try a bake oven. If that don't suit perhaps there is but one other experiment to try. But the delightful showers and hot sun will bring blessings in the way of increased vegetation, and if people are careful they will suffer no injury from the heat. Be careful of animals in use and give them plenty of fresh clear water at frequent intervals. Half a day is too long for hard working horses to wait in hot weather, if it can possibly be avoided.

Mr. John Laycock, proprietor of the Central Hotel, met with rather a serious accident on last Thursday. He was in the store of C. C. Robbins, walking about in the rear end, where it was quite dark, and stepped into the entrance to the cellar that is usually covered by a trap door, but just then happened to be open. Mr. Laycock sustained several bruises which have confined him to his room ever since. It is to be hoped he will be upon the streets again in a few days.

Certain facts were demonstrated the other day by an eminent professor of this town, to wit: that a butcher's spring wagon, with short body and closed top, is not a good institution upon which to haul long scantling; that it is not well under such circumstances to extend the load partly over the horse's back, that to jerk a line suddenly from under the tail of a horse may produce violent results, and that it is sometimes for the best that single trees should break. We have not heard the professor lecture on the subject but we witnessed the demonstrations, which were conducted in a clearly illustrative manner.

Mr. Andrew Wolcott, of Northumberland, whilst adjusting the breaks on a freight train, at Rupert, last Monday, was suddenly thrown to the ground. The engine was immediately detached from the train and dispatched to Bloomsburg for a physician but before his arrival at Rupert the unfortunate man had died, having broken his neck by the fall.

Somebody tried to get up a miniature Tilton-Bessie Turner case at a point on Market street, Bloomsburg, on Tuesday night. The neighborhood was aroused by feminine screeches of a terrific character, which, however, quickly subsided on the approach of outsiders. We can not stoop to giving particulars and have not cared to inquire whether it was a case of wild imagination or one induced by excess in the use of grasshopper juice. Lovers of scandal can inquire for themselves, if interested, in scandal quarters.

Attached to the notice of the death of a child, of scarlet fever, published in a contemporary is the following significant warning. "In consequence of the nature of the disease the funeral service will be private, and, therefore, hour and place are not given" This evidence of good sense and of feeling for others on the part of the bereaved parents should entitle them to the increased love of their friends. Maligant diseases are being continually spread by contact at funerals simply from the fact that invitations are extended to the services to old and young without intimation being given as to the cause of death.

A careless and next to inexcusable runaway occurred in the west Court House alley on Monday. A wagon was top loaded with the roof and other debris of an old building, and then a small boy perched on top of it to drive down a descending grade. The horse became frightened and ran, but the lad preserved his coolness and kept him in the best course, making the turn in Main street quite scientifically but too rapidly for the light load, which rolled off, carrying the boy with it. He instantly jumped up, and crawling out from the debris, exclaimed: "I'm not hurt," as cooly as though it had been a common and voluntary occurrence. We admired the self-possession and courage of the lad, somewhat more than the discretion of the men who placed him in danger rather than risk it themselves.

BLOOMSBURG SCHOOLS.

The board of Directors of Bloomsburg district met on the 2d inst., and selected the following Teachers, viz:

Fifth street School—Room No. 1.—George E. Wilbur, Principal; Miss Agnes Buckingham, Assistant.

Room No. 2.—C. B. Welliver, Principal; Miss Martha J. Edgar, Assistant.

Room No. 3.—Joseph Garrison, Principal; Edwin Witman, Assistant.

Room No. 4.—Miss Florence Wirt, Principal; Miss Lena Faubls, Assistant.

Third street School—Prof. I. E. Schoonover, Principal; Mrs. I. E. Schoonover, Assistant.

Room No. 2.—Miss Amelia Armstrong, Principal; Miss Hattie Vanderslice, Assistant.

Room No. 3.—M. M. Gensel, Principal; Miss M. M. Unangst, Assistant.

Room No. 4.—Mrs. F. E. Gebler, Principal; Miss Kate Hower, Assistant.

Welsh Hill—H. W. Buckingham, Teacher.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

The 4th of July was not formally celebrated in Bloomsburg. On Saturday and Monday numerous pic nic parties were out, and the weather being for the most part favorable, they enjoyed themselves unusually well. On Monday morning the Silver Cornet Band, followed by a large number of persons (a hundred or more) dressed in what were supposed to be Indian costumes, left the depot for Wilkes-Barre, where they gave a tableaux of William Penn treating with the Indians, (cheating them,) A. C. Smith, Esq., personating Penn. We are informed they had a good time of it. Aside from a display of fire works by a gentleman on 5th street, there was nothing done in the evening by way of giving vent to an exuberance of patriotism.

Catawissa celebrated on Saturday, under the auspices of the Sons of America, although the business places were not closed until Monday, that being by law the legal holiday. After indulging in a parade on Saturday, composed of the Catawissa Brass Band, the several secret orders of the place and other citizens, a grand pic nic was held near the paper mill where several addresses were delivered and a sumptuous dinner partaken of which was prepared by the fair ladies of the town, making it in all a very pleasant affair. About 4 o'clock Monday morning, the Band paraded around the town serenading, and occasionally the firing of cannon helped to arouse the slumberer and reminded him that the patriotism had not all been spent on Saturday. A large number of people from the country were in town on Monday, although no particular demonstration was had. In the evening an out-door "hop" was to have been given by the Band on the bank of the river, where a suitable platform had been erected for the occasion, and where ice cream, cakes and other refreshments were to have been served up, but owing to a very heavy shower, the large crowd was dispersed ere they had an opportunity to "trip the light fantastic toe." Thus ended the "glorious Fourth" in Catawissa.

At Orangeville the day was celebrated with considerable spirit. About 10 o'clock the order of Odd Fellows proceeded to Mcgargell's woods, where, after organization and some fine singing accompanied by music, the oration of the day was pronounced by Hervey E. Smith, Esq., of Bloomsburg, to a large audience. The Festival for the benefit of the Methodist church was then partaken of. Much taste and commendable skill were exhibited in getting up the Festival. It was largely and generously patronized and yielded considerable profit to the purpose of the projectors, and gave the fullest satisfaction to those who partook of it. Revs. Creever and Britain delivered eloquent addresses in the afternoon. In the evening the ladies of the Methodist church gave an ice cream festival, which was also well patronized. Later, the youngsters had a hop at Snyder's hotel, which of course was not under the patronage of our Methodist friends, but added largely to the enjoyments of the day.

The day was celebrated in Benton on Saturday the 3d, by a Union Sunday School picnic in Master's Grove on the bank of Fishingcreek. Five Sunday Schools united in the celebration—two from Benton, two from Jackson and one from Stillwater. The procession was formed in front of the M. E. Church at about 11 o'clock, a. m., and marched, attended by martial music, and with banners and National flags, to the grove. The meeting was called to order by W. H. Smith, Esq., and after a few remarks was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Sipe. The Declaration of Independence was then read by Mr. Fritz. Then followed a short address by E. E. Orvis, Esq., when there was a short adjournment for dinner. The dinner, of which each school brought an abundant supply of a superior quality, was discussed with a relish by both old and young. In the afternoon addresses were delivered by Mr. C. S. Long and Mr. Benscoter. The proceedings were interspersed with martial music and were concluded by singing several appropriate pieces. At the conclusion it was determined by unanimous vote to meet at the same place for a similar pic nic on the 4th of July, 1876. The whole passed off pleasantly, without anything to mar the pleasure of the occasion, and all present seemed greatly to enjoy themselves.

Aside from pic nics and Sunday school turnouts we have no information of celebrations at other points in the county. Those at Wilkes-Barre and New Columbus, Luzerne county, attracted the attention and concurrence of many people of this county, and no doubt prevented local celebrations at some towns that have not held them.

Princeton, New Jersey, has discovered a way to get rid of the great nuisance, tramps. The Mayor issued a notice requesting the citizens to cease giving money, food or clothing to the class named. He stated in addition that arrangements had been made to give all applicants a meal or lodging provided they would work for it; if they refused to work then the meal or lodging was refused. The result was Princeton was soon clear of tramps, showing conclusively that work and the tramp cannot get along together.

ALUMNI ORATION AT DICKINSON.

The alumni oration at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, delivered by Col. C. G. Jackson, of Berwick, has recieved unusual commendation. The *Gazette&Bulletin* gives the following brief sketch:

"The Alumni oraton was delivered by Col. C. G. Jackson, of Berwick. This gentleman at once secured the attention of his audience, which he held until the close. His remarks were terse, original and spicy, and were frequently recieved with roars of laughter. His speech bristled with humorous and original points, and was superior to that of many professionals. Mr. Jackson is a member of the class of 1858. At the close of his address he very feelingly alluded to the sad fate of his classmate, Emery Poisil, who was accidently drowned while bathing in the river on the day he was to have graduated. He also referred to the death of General Wellington H. Ent, another classmate, who had more recently been called home, after winning golden laurels on many hard fought battle fields of the rebellion. The speaker had assisted in paying the last sad rites to his honored classmate and friend.

This address was probably one of the best, in all respects, that has ever been listened to within the walls of old Dickinson. Mr. Jackson was highly complimented by a host of admiring friends, who surrounded him at the close of exercises."

IMMENSE ADVERTISING.—A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, advertised to the extent of $850.000 last year, nearly one per cent of the total amount of their sales. Mr. Stewart, the head of the firm, is regarded as one of the shrewdest men in the United States, and his method of doing business is universally conceded to be *par excellence*, the standard for merchants to follow. And yet there are hundreds of merchants and tradesmen who would hold up their hands in horror if it were proposed to them to invest a fraction of one per cent. in advertising. They cannot be persuaded that what Mr. Stewart finds profitable they would also, if they would but try it. It needs a little pluck, but, unfortunately for most mediocre business men, they lack that essential ingredient to success. Advertise and grow wealthy, is a motto that the most prosperous business men have followed to their greatest advantage. Go thou and do likewise.

But A. T. Stewart advertises in the papers that are read and circulated among the people from whom he expects to draw his custom. He is not so foolish as to advertise in a paper that he knows has but a small or limited circulation among the people whose custom he solicits, or that is not generally read; nor does he advertise in directories, on business cards, or sheets printed for gratuitous circulation, or in any other absurd way. As he himself announces he advertises only in the papers of the largest circulation in the localities from which he expects to obtain trade. All other advertising is discarded by him as utterly worthless.

COLUMBIA COUNTY TREASURY.

Insinuations having been made that John Snyder, Esq., County Treasurer, or his Deputy, was using county funds for private purposes, we present the following statement, which will be verified on oath if necessary, showing that the Treasurer has not only paid out all the funds that he has received, but that his Deputy has actually advanced the county the sum of $392.35.

Receipts and disbursements by the Treasurer of Columbia county from January 1st to June 30, 1875:

DR.

To cash from collectors, county tax,	$6,436.66
" " " dog tax,	$412.60
To am't. on hand at last settlement,	31.32
" Tavern licenses collected,	1,660 00
" Liquor store licences collected,	125.00
" Eating house licences collected,	260.00
" Store licenses collected,	80.00
" Fees on same,	8.25
" Redemption in land,	39.14
" Matting, lamps, &c., sold,	26.57
" To Montour co., on jury trial,	242.00
" Note discounted,	1,468.67
" Plank sold,	5.20
" Tax on land returned,	14.03
" Cash advanced by W. Kricklaum,	392.35
	$11,201.88

CR.

By County orders paid,	$7,890.05
" Sheep orders paid,	466.25
" Bills paid on account and vouchers on hand,	434.29
" Cash on hand,	139.08
" Tavern licenses paid to State Treasurer,	1,603.40
" Liq. license paid to State Treas.,	118.75
" E. H. " " "	247.00
" Store " " "	80.00
" am't. due Treas. at last settlement on account,	232.06
	$11,201.88

WM. KRICKBAUM,
For JOHN SNYDER, Treas.

The foregoing statement is required by law to be furnished to the county Commissioners, but its publication is not enjoined. It is voluntarily published now by the officers concerned to vindicate themselves from unjust aspersion.

In this connection it may as well be stated that last Spring, the board of Revenue Commissioners at Harrisburg fixed the State tax for this county at an enormously high figure, but by the efforts of Wm. Krickbaum, Esq., the amount was reduced nearly four thousand dollars, and that much money saved to the people of Columbia county, which would come directly out of the county taxes. So much for efficient officers.

BLOOMSBURG AND ITS NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* sent a reporter to the recent Normal school commencement at this place. He thus gives his impressions of Bloomsburg and of the School, in his introductory:

Among the educational enterprises of this naturally beautiful town is the State Normal School of the sixth district, located on an eminence which commands a fine view of the magnificent mountain, river and valley scenery for which this portion of the great State of Pennsylvania is so remarkable. From the elevated site, undulating fields waving with golden grain or beautiful in other pro ducts, interspersed with woodland, regale the eye in all directions. The romantic and beautiful North Branch of the Susquehanna also stretches out before the enraptured vision, as do many other objects of genuine attraction. In a word Bloomsburg is one of the garden spots of the Keystone and her State Normal School one of its model institutions. It is not only so in location but in the educational good the school has accomplished and is accomplishing. The buildings—one used for school purposes proper and the other for chappel exercises and accommodating boarders with meals and sleeping rooms—were built in 1868 at an expense of over $100,000. They are located in a ten acre inclosure and the immediate surroundings are of the most beautiful description—just such a place as school students heartily enjoy and appreciate. In 1869 the school was reorganized by the State superintendent as one of the Normal schools of the State. For the first few years the enterprising and energetic trustees of the institution were beset with difficulties which sometimes seemed irreparable, but they surmounted all the obstacles interposed to the financial and educational prosperity of the institution, and to-day the school is not only intellectually sound but the debt which was necessarily incurred by the purchasing of the land and the erection of the necessary buildings is gradually being extinguished. After years of patient search a faculty has been obtained which possesses both the intellectual and administrative capacity so essential to the success of enterprises of this character. Prof. Griswold, the principal, is eminently qualified for the position which he has adorned the past two years and is ably assisted by a talented and skillful corps of teachers, who command the uniform esteem of the pupils. The State, trustees and faculty have abundant reason for gratification at the splendid condition of the school.

NOTICE.—The Wyoming Insurance Company having discontinued business has had its outstanding policies re-insured in the "Commercial Union Assurance Company" of London, which has a capital of $6.000.000, one of the oldest and strongest in the country. All notices of loss occurring after 12 o'clock, M. of July 1st, must be sent to Messrs. Alleger Bros., Equitable Building, New York city, or to Freas Brown, Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Arrow, Anchor, Arlington and Troy Fine Shirts at McKinney's.

Ladies' Ready-made Linen Suits at cost, to close, at Clark & Wolf's.

Russel has just received a fresh supply of Apples, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, &c. Examine his stock.

Clark & Wolf are now offering great bargains in all kinds of goods in order to reduce stock.

Headquarters for Boots and Shoes—Custom work a specialty at E. M. Knorr's.

Just received, a fresh invoice of latest styles Children's Summer Suits at D. Yocum's. Also Men's and Boys' Clothing, all of which he is selling cheap.

Pewter Sand for sale at RUSSEL'S.

Ladies, Clark & Wolf have now a full line of Neck Ties and Ribbons at very low prices.

Custom work a specialty at McKinney's.

Fly-nets, Fly-sheets, Ear-bobs, Lap-robes, Dusters, Whips, Trunks, Cabbas, &c., for sale at C. S. Furman's.

Bargains in Dress Goods at Clark & Wolf's.

Tobacco and Confectionerics, wholesale and retail by M. M. Russel.

A full stock of all kinds of Domestic Dry Goods at Clark & Wolf's, at the lowest prices.

A new Cabinet Empire Sewing Machine, a beautiful article of furniture, for sale very cheap if called for soon at Cadman's.

Go to RUSSELL'S for your Groceries. He sells for cash and will not be undersold.

Boots and Shoes cheap for cash only at E. M. Knorr's.

A full stock of Ladies Shoes, very cheap, at Clark & Wolf's.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—RUSSEL takes Butter, Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods.

A new lot of Hamburg Edgings, &c., at Clark & Wolf's.

Gent's Serge Opera Boots at E. M. Knorr's.

Granulated Sugar for sale at RUSSEL'S.

Sash Ribbons from 25 cts. upwards, at Clark & Wolf's.

Protection toe Shoes never wear out. For sale at McKinney's.

Genuine Mason Fruit Jars for sale at M. M. Russel's.

Hermanis and Grenadines very cheap, at Clark & Wolf's.

Oat Meal for sale at Russel's. Call and try it.

Kid Gloves at Clark & Wolf's.

Norwich celebrated Fine Shoe at McKinney's.

Fans at Clark & Wolf's.

Men's Button Gaiters, hand-made—equal to Burt's shoes, at Knorr's.

A full stock of all kinds of Notions at Clark & Wolf's.

If you want a first class Farm Wagon,
If you want a Platform Pleasure Wagon,
If you want an Eliptic Spring Wagon,
If you want a Pleasure Wagon,
If you want your Wagon put in good trim,
If you want repairs done good with short notice, Go to J. R. FAUS.

A full stock of White Goods, both plain and striped, at Clark & Wolf's.

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese! Fine assortment of Cheese at Russel's.

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK,
March 19,'75-1y Proprietor.

Merchants going to the city will do well to call on W. H. HUNTER, who is engaged with the old and reliable firm of YEAGER & BERKENSTOCK, for Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, &c., 257 North Third street, Philadelphia. March 19,'75-3m

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of
Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

If you want a good Ham,
If you want cheap and good Tea,
If you want Coffee—Java or Rio,
If you want good Canned Fruit,
If you want the best Mackerel,
If you want Sugar for the least money,
If you want the best Syrups in town,
If you want good Cigars,
If you want good Tobacco,
If you want anything in the Grocery and Provision line, go to RUSSELL'S, Main street. tf-25

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

SUN rises 4 o'clock 39 minutes—sets 7 o'clock 21 minutes.

MOON sets 11:39 o'clock p. m.

GOLD is now quoted at a premium of about 118—in other words green backs are about 16 per cent. below par.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and linen paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and Trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

Have you a cough, cold, pain in the chest, or bronchitis? In fact, have you the premonitory symptoms of the "insatiate archer," consumption? Know that relief is at hand in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. 50 cents and $1 a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequently perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give a fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

The great success and delight of the people. In fact, nothing of the kind has ever been offered to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It does all it proposes, and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst cases of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver disease, weakness, nervousness, constipation, acidity of the stomach, &c. Get the genuine. Only sold in $1 bottles. Depot and Office, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkle's, and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite wind and rising food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other.

259 TAPE WORM. 259

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee unless the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkle, No. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed, never fails. For removing all kinds but Tape Worm, the medicine can be had of your druggist. Ask for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1. For Tape Worm, the patient must come on and have it removed.

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A $4.00 BOOK FOR $1.50.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in plain English, or Medicine Simplified: By R. V. Pierce, M. D., counselor-in-chief of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons, at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. The above work—a book with wood engravings and colored plates, and well and strongly bound—will be sent, post, paid, to any address, for one dollar and fifty cents—making the cheapest book ever offered to the American People. Other books treating of domestic medicine, of like size and style of binding, and not nearly as well illustrated, with no colored plates, and some of them containing no prescriptions and making known no means of self-cure for the diseases which they discuss, sell for from three dollars and a half to five dollars. Were Dr. Pierce's work not published by the author, printed and bound with his own machinery, and were it sold through agents, as other like works are, the price of it would have to be not less than four dollars. For when the publisher pays the author a fair price for his production, then adds a profit to his investment large enough to satisfy himself and compensate him, not only for his labor, but also for the risk of pecuniary loss which he assumes in taking the chances of the enterprise proving a success, and when the State, County and canvassing agent has each received his profit, they have added to the expense of a book, that originally cost about $1.25, so much that the people have to pay not less than $4.00 for it. The People's Medical Advertiser, on the contrary, is placed within the pecuniary reach of all classes by the author, who adopts the plan of the Grangers, dispensing with middle men and giving the benefit of their profits to the people, offering his book at a price little above actual cost of publication. That those desiring the book may run no risk of losing their money in sending it through the mails, the author advertises that money addressed to him at Buffalo, N. Y., and inclosed in registered letters, may be at his risk of loss. The author's large correspondence with the people upon medical matters, which we are credibly informed, frequently exceeds three hundred letters a day, and requires several trained and skilful medical assistants and short-hand reporters to enable him to entertain and answer them, as well as his large daily dealings with disease at the World's Dispensary, appear to have peculiarly fitted him for writing the Works, by rendering him very familiar with the every day medical needs of the people. He endeavors in this Work to answer all the numerous questions relating to health and disease that have been addressed to him by the people from all parts of the land, and hence it contains important information for the young and old, male and female, single and married, nowhere else to be found. At the most prevalent diseases of both sexes are also plainly and fully considered and means of self-cure made known. Unlike other works on Domestic Medicine, it includes the subjects of Biology, Cerebral Physiology, Hygiene, Temperaments, Marriage Reproduction, etc., all of which are treated in all original and interesting manner. It is a compendium of Anatomical, Physiological and Medical Science, and embodies the latest discoveries in each department.

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THE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE WELL PLACED.

Although the world has been seeking specifics for disease for many centuries, few indeed have been found. Prominent among these few is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which years ago received the endorsement of the medical profession, and was hailed by press and public as the great renovant and preventive of the age. And with good reason, since to the weakened stomach it gives strength, to the torpid liver activity, to the disordered bowels regularity, and to the shaken nervous system firmness and tone. Under its benignant influence healthful vigor returns to the debilitated and wasted frame, the flaccid muscles becomes compact, the wan aspect of ill health is replaced by a look of cheerfulness, the mind ceases to despond, and flesh is developed upon the attenuated frame. There is no exaggeration in this statement. If it is as true as that the system is subject to disease, Were proofs required to substantiate the reality of the comprehensive effects of the Bitters, there is probably not in existence a medicine in favor of which such a mass of concurrent testimony, from the most respectable sources, could be adduced. But the efficacy of the bitters's alterative and invigorant has been a matter of universal knowledge too long to need any such corroboration. The fact that it has the largest sale in those portions of the North and South American Continents, Mexico, and the West Indies, in which atmospheric influences prejudicial to health exists, proves what confidence is felt in its remedial and protective virtues. In localities where fevers of an intermittent type prevail, especially, it has come to be regarded as an indispensable necessity.

BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT, FOR the year ending June, 1875:
M. C. WOODWARD, Collector.

DR.

To amount of duplicate for 1874	$9,791 41

CR.

By amount of exonerations and abatements	$ 149 29	
By amount paid Treasurer	8,625 48	
" 2 per cent. collection on $9,582 21,	191 64	$8,776 30
Amount due DISTRICT		965 11

JAMES K. EYER, Treasurer.

DR.

To amount from former Treasurer	$1,811 24	
To amount from former Collector	8,625 48	
" " of State appropriation	6 2 93	
" " for rent of school-room	5 00	
" " borrowed from B. F. Zarr	500 00	
To amount received from Treas Brown	709 09	
To amount received on bond from I. W. Miller	400 03	
To amount for old stoves	16 00	$12,562 68

CR.

By amount of orders redeemed	$12,251 50	
" Treasurer's Commission	245 01	$12,496 53
Amount in hand		6 15

We, the undersigned, Auditors having examined the vouchers and statement presented to us, by the Treasurer of Bloomsburg School District, find the same correct.

Witness our hands. W. KRICKBAUM,
I. W. HARTMAN,
JNO. K. GROTZ, } Auditors.

Bloomsburg, June 24, '75-3t

HENDERSHOTT'S

DRUG STORE,

OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL HOTEL.

Has a complete stock of pure and reliable

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DYES, ACIDS, SOAPS, SODA, SODA ASH, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, VARNISHES AND ALL PAINTERS SUPPLIES, SPONGES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Drugs, Medicines, Dyes, &c.

—:o:—

CENTRAL STORE.

Have a carefully selected stock of choice

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, SPICES, SOAP, PICKLES, SAUCES, FISH, HAMS, CANNED FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND OTHER FINE GROCERIES.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Fruits, Nuts and Confectionaries,

all at the lowest possible prices.

☞Country Produce taken in exchange.☜

Bloomsburg, March 19, 1875-y

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS, Common and Judgment Bonds, just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. All kinds of Attorney's blanks either kept on hand or printed to order.

THE POPULAR CASH STORE OF

W. P. JONES & CO.,

AND THEIR BARGAINS.

HERNANIES—We have a very choice stock of these very desirable goods, plain and striped at 18, 20, 25, 62½ to 75 cents per yard. The above goods are fully 25 per cent. lower than last year's prices.

W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

WHITE GOODS—Everything desirable in Piques from 18 to 50 cents per yard. Victoria Lawns 18, 25 to 40 cents per yard. Lace Stripes 25, 40, and 50 cents per yard, plain and checked Nainsooks, French Tucking, &c.

W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

TURKISH TOWELING, French Goods and White Matalasse Cloth for ladies' and children's Cloaks, Sacques, &c. Goods not to be had elsewhere. White French Merino.

W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

WHITE QUILTS, Extra Large Honeycomb 1.25 with fringe, still better ones $1.50, 1.75, 2.25 and 2.75, very finest 14 fringe on three sides $3.25. These prices all worthy of your attention.

W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

GOODS FOR MOURNING—We pay great attention to this branch of our business. You will always find our stock full and complete in Dress Goods, Black French Merinos, Black Cashmere, Alpacas, &c. Black Crape Veils from $2.00 to 4.50, Black Silk Veils from $1.25 upwards, Black Kid and Silk Gloves, Mourning Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Black Jewelery, &c., Black Thibet Shawls, single at $3.25, 3.75, 4.50 to 6.50. Double Thibbet Shawls $7.00, 10.00 to 15.00. Our prices on these goods are the very lowest and the quality the highest.

W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTIONS—We have made great reductions in Shawls and Dress Goods to close them out. Nice goods at 20 and 25 cents per yard.

W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

CORSETS—12 different styles and prices. Corsets at 50, 75 cents, $1.00, 1.25, 1.50 to 2.25. Madame Foy's, 1.25. The celebrated doubled steeled Corsets, extra large sizes up to 33 Inches. One 50 cent Corset a marvel of cheapness.

W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

RIBBONS, NECKTIES AND RUCHES. A large assortment Neckties, every color, at 15, 20, 25, and 50 cents to $1.00 each. Ruches, 4, 5, 10 to 25 cents, job lot collars all linen, 5 cents.

W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

WATCH THE PENNIES—Clark's & Coats' best Spool Cotton 6 cents, Skirt Braid 8 cents, Spool Silk 5, 8 and 12 cents, best Needles 8 cents per paper.

W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

REMEMBER, that we keep a full line of the best brands of Muslins, Prints, Tickings, and sell them at bottom prices.

W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

SPACE WILL NOT PERMIT us to continue but we want every one to bear these facts in remembrance. 1st. That we sell the best quality of every thing. 2d. That we pay the cash for our goods and make all discounts. 3d. We sell only for cash and guarantee the lowest prices. Call and see for yourself the great advantages to be obtained at

THE POPULAR CASH STORE OF
W. P. JONES & CO.
Corner Main and Third Streets,
CATAWISSA, PA.

A GREAT STRIDE!

—:o:—

Up and Over Old Methods found to be faulty, or objectionable, discarded!

—:o:—

A NEW AND VASTLY ADVANTAGEOUS PLAN HEREBY ADOPTED BY

G.M.&J.K.LOCKARD

At their Works in Bloomsburg,

Formerly Bloomsburg Iron and Manufacturing company), where will be kept constantly on hand a large assortment of

White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal,

FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES, AND

CUPULO, BLACKSMITH AND BITUMINOUS COAL,

at prices to suit the trade. All Coal specially prepared before leaving the Yard. Also

Plows and Threshing Machines,

and all kinds of

Casting and Machine Work.

REPAIRING promptly attended to. They would respectfully solicit the Patronage of the Public.

G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD,
Jan. 8, '75-ly Bloomsburg, Pa.

GRAND OPENING!

ELIAS MENDENHALL

HAVING resumed the business of Merchandising at his Old Store, on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,

NEAR THE FORKS HOTEL,

Desires to call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally to his

NEW, FULL AND VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

And solicits a share of public patronage

HIS

Miscellaneous.

THE RAILROAD.

Through the mould and through the clay
Through the corn and through the clay,
By the margin of the lake,
Over the river, through the brake,
On we hie with screech and roar,
Splashing! dashing!
Crashing! dashing!
Over the ridges, gullies, bridges,
By the babbling rill and mill,
Highways, by-ways, hollow, hill;
Jumping, bumping, rocking, roaring,
Like forty thousand giants snoring!

Over the aqueduct and bog,
On we fly with ceaseless jog;
Every instant something new,
Every moment lost to view;
Now a tavern, now a steeple,
Now a crowd of gaping people,
Now a hollow, now a ridge,
Now a causeway, now a bridge,
Grumble, stumble, rumble, tumble,
Fretting, getting in a stew!
Church and steeple, gaping people,
Quick as thought are lost to view,
Everything that eye can survey
Turns hurly-burly, topsy-turvy.

Glimpse of lovely hut and mansion
Glimpse of ocean's wide expansion,
Glimpse of homely and of large,
Glimpse of plain and mountain gorge—
Dash along! slash along! flash along!
On I go with a jump, and a bump, and a roll,
Hies the fire-fiend to its destined goal.

—*London Mail.*

An itch for offices does not always lead to a niche in the temple of fame. This is a humorous remark.

Can you tell me when a blacksmith raises a row in the alphabet? It is when he makes a poke *r* and shove *l*.

Warm weather helps one to be good. That is, you don't care whether your neighbor has a big wood pile or a small one.

A young lady, being asked by a rich old bachelor, "If not yourself, who would you rather be?" replied, sweetly and modestly, "Yours truly."

A Minnesota paper made a young poetess say: "Oh, for a heart full of sweet yearlings!" The poetess wrote to the editor, declaring that she wrote "yearnings!"

A wag, seeing a door nearly off its hinges, in which condition it had been some time, observed, that when it had fallen and killed some one it would probably be hung.

A man whose appearance indicated that he was staggering from the excessive weight of a brick in his hat, being asked if he was a Son of Temperance, replied: "Hic-no-no-no relation, not the least."

A subscriber writes to an editor in the west: "I don't want your paper any longer." To which the editor replies, "I wouldn't make it any longer if you did; its present length suits me very well.

The report of a wedding in Kentucky concluded in this wise: "The bride was far from being handsome, but her father threw in a span of horses and seven mules and the bridegroom was satisfied."

A cynical old bachelor predicts that in a couple of months Sheridan will hear, "You may be lieutenant general of the United States, Philip, but that doesn't signify that you can run this establishment."

When are stockings like dead men? When they are men-ded; or, perhaps, when their soles are departed; or, again, when they are all-in-holes; or, when they are in toe-toe; or, when they are past healing; or, when they are no longer on their last legs.

"And now, Mrs. Sullivan," said the counsel, "will you be kind enough to tell the jury whether your husband was in the habit of striking you with impunity." "He was, sir, now and thin, but he struck me oftener wid his fisht."

Blifkins was down in Chicago the other day when he received a letter from his young wife, saying to him that "on this lovely spring morning a bird is singing in my heart," and old Blif just looked wild a minute and then took a freight line for home, muttering to himself, "Them's Beecher's sentiments; old man, keep yer eye peeled."

A near-sighted Boston man was lately riding in a street car, when a lady opposite bowed to him. He returned the bow, raised his hat, smiled sweetly, and was just wondering who she was, when she came over and whispered in his ear, "Oh! I'll fix you for this, old man!" Then he knew it was his wife.

High board fences dividing neighbor yards should always be garnished with a knot hole or two. When a woman wants to ascertain what is going on in the next yard, it is so much more satisfactory and less hazardous to peep through a knot hole than to climb upon an old barrel to look over the fence.

George Washington would have stood no chance of being nominated as temperance candidate had he lived in this era. On the 4th of July, 1779, in issuing an order for the proper celebration of that day, by the firing of thirteen guns, he made the following suggestion as part of his official order, to wit:

"I wish we had it in our power to distribute a portion of rum to the soldiers to exhilarate their spirits upon the occasion, but unfortunately our stock is too scanty to permit."

"I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,
GEO. WASHINGTON."

WHY THEY WENT TO WAR.—A certain king sent to another king, saying: "Send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else—"

The other replied:

"I have not got one, and if I had"—

On this weighty cause they went to war. After they had exhausted their armies and resources, and laid waste their kingdoms, they began to wish to make peace; but before this could be done, it was necessary that the insulting language that led to trouble should be explained.

"What could you mean," asked the second king of the first, "by saying: 'Send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else?'"

"Why," said the other, "I meant a blue pig with a black tail, or else some other color. But what could you mean by saying: 'I have not got one, and if I had?'"

"Why, of course, if I had I should have sent it."

The explanation was satisfactory, and peace was accordingly concluded.

The story of the two kings ought to serve as a lesson to us all. Most of the quarrels between individuals are quite as foolish as the war of the blue pig with a black tail.

To keep cabbage from cracking break the roots, by pulling it up slightly. This will check its rapid growth for a week or ten days, and stop the heads from splitting. After it takes root again it will grow the more rapidly, and we are told the heads often grow again as large. This remedy to prevent cabbage from cracking is not generally known, and we hope it may prove of value.

SCOTCH CAKE.—One pound of brown sugar, one pound of flour, a half pound of butter, two eggs, cinnamon. Roll very thin.

"Sponging" on Newspapers.

Every man thinks a newspaper fair game. If a society or any body of men get up a concert or a ball, or other form of entertainment, the object of which is to put money into their pockets, or if the proceeds are to be devoted to charitable purposes, to add to their own glorification, they become very indignant if the proprietors of a newspaper do not assist them by a series of gratuitous advertisements for several weeks before the event takes place. These gentlemen should remember that literary men, in this practical age, work for money as well as for fame—principally the former, however; and the business manager of a newspaper, if he wishes to keep on the safe side of the ledger, conducts his charge on the same principle as the head of any other business establishment. People who are getting up a ball would feel chary of asking a present of a pair of gloves from any merchant on that account, yet asking and expecting to receive a gratuitous advertisement is a similar demand. The editor of the Malboro *Journal* states the case very plainly when he says: "We long ago adopted the plan of charging our regular reading notice price for all editorial announcement of entertainments to which an admission fee is affixed. We make no exception to this rule. In the way of news topics, we freely and gladly insert sketches of all entertainments after they have become matters of history. It is only the preliminary work, looking to the drawing out of increased patronage from the public, for which we expect compensation."

The Roads Again.

There are evil influences to which our roads are subjected, which are too great to be borne without making the very horses weak which are compelled by cruel man to travel them. In the fall, winter and spring, the rain and frost alternately either cover with mud or clods the surface of the roads so as to make travelling painful and toilsome and when all the possible evil has been done by nature, and the roads have become dry and smooth again so as to make the poor horses frisk gaily along, around the corner comes an evil genius with a band of familiar spirits who begin to toss huge rocks on the road bed and throw great clods of hardened mud on the smooth road until you again wish these men in the spirit land and the poor horse mourns his hard lot and groans under his heavy load. Thus it goes year after year and traveling is a weary burden on men and horses and the cost of so doing is a serious matter to all who are so unfortunate as to be able to be about. Necks are broken, horses are lamed, wagons are crushed and still we jog along doing the same work yearly because our fathers did thus.

If the roads were as smooth as a parlor floor or gravel walk, this would not be so. And to have this, is easier than to make them rough. It would be an easy matter to harrow and roll down with a heavy roller all dirt thrown upon the roadbed and pick off all those stone and put them where they will do most good finely broken and covered with ground enough to pack them. Will not a hint to the wise be sufficient?—*Ex.*

The following resolution, upon the death of an honored citizen of Penningtonville, in this State, were drawn up by the Rev. William W. Grimes, colored, and ordered to be printed in the *Village Record*, of West Chester:

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God, in His all-wise Providence, to remove by death from our midst Brother Lewis A. Clarkson, a trustee, a steward and Superintendent of Zion A. M. E. church and Sunday school, in the 46th year of his age. On Sunday afternoon, May 9th, 1875, after he had closed the school and started for home, John Milner ran out of his house with a double barreled shot gun in his hand, crossed the grave yard, and when Brother Clarkson was about fifty yards from the church, he(Milner) shot Clarkson in the legs, from the effects of which he fell to sleep in Christ, May 12th, about half past nine o'clock. And, in whose demise we deplore, but submit to the disposition of Providence, who doeth all things well.

Proverbs.

Make yourself all honey and the flies will come and eat you up.

Mens' years and their faults are always more than they are willing to own.

Men's sins and debts are more than they take them to be.

Men toil and take pains, in order to live easily at last.

Mother-in-law and daughther-in-law are a tempest and hail storm.

Many have too much, but nobody half enough.

Make slow answer to a hasty question.

Many men's estates come in the door and go out at the chimney.

Men live one-half of the year with art and deceit, and the other half with deceit and art.

Many things grow in the garden which were never sown there.

Many ventures make a full freight.

March wind and May sun make clothes white and maids dun.

Success of Turkeys as Potato Bug Destroyers.

Dr. W. J. Hoffman, of this city, who has just returned from Lehigh county, says that along the Jordan creek, in South Whitehall and Lowhill townships the farmers, to a great extent, got rid of the potato bugs, which were quite numerous, by driving flocks of turkeys into the potato fields. The turkeys soon find the larvæ on the under side of the leaves—and the beetles too if there are any—and they will go to the fields every day until the pests are completely cleaned out. The beetle or fully formed potato bug, lays its eggs on the under side of the leaf, and it is the larvæ or grub that destroys the plants. After a time, the unwinged larvæ becomes a winged beetle and flies away to deposit its eggs elsewhere. The turkeys devour the larvæ, large and small, while chickens do not see them, as they generally pick their food from the ground. A few broods of young turkeys at this season will clear the bugs from a large patch in two days.—*Reading Gazette.*

The joys, the sorrows, and the trials of yesterday—all are past. We have filled another page in our life book, and hasten on, perhaps, alas! only to blot the next with tears of regret for the deficiencies of its predecessor. But what we have written is unchangable, "whether it be good or whether it be evil; its effects will continue into eternity, and will determine our status in the future world. Then, while we still have the pen of life within our hold, should we not use it to record noble deeds, kindly words and thoughts, that our remaining yesterdays may be pleasant readings for the future.

If you have been picking or handling acid fruit and have stained your hands, wash them in clear water, wipe them lightly, and while they are yet moist strike a match and shut your hands around it so as to catch the smoke and the stain will disappear.

An exchange says: "Matrimony makes a man see double." Old Blougher says whisky will do the same thing—and besides, it is much cheaper.

PUBLIC REPORT
—OF A—
POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one belonging to the laboring class knows the inconvenience of being obliged to labor when the body, from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in dosing with medicines; but having heard the VEGETINE spoken of so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never regret that determination. As a tonic (which every one needs at some time) it surpasses anything I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. There are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect.

Especially among the aged class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most useful in old age—lights as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life from its effects, having tried many remedies with no lasting benefit, was induced by friends to try the VEGETINE. After taking a few bottles, she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her sight, that she might be able to look upon the man who had sent her such a blessing.

Yours respectfully,
O. P. H. HODGE, Police Officer, Station 6.
Boston, Mass., May 8, 1871.

HEARTFELT PRAYER.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22, 1864.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
Dear Sir.—I should be wanting in gratitude, if I failed to acknowledge what the VEGETINE has done for me. I was attacked about eleven months since with bronchitis, which settled into consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless.

I was advised to make a trial of the VEGETINE, which, under the providence of God, has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicine to others, as he has to me, and that his divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of one admiring, humble servant, BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.

P. S.—Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this place. B. P.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
Dear Sir.—I have heard from very many sources of the great success of VEGETINE in cases of scrofula, rheumatism, kidney complaint, catarrh, and other diseases of kindred nature. I make no hesitation in saying that I know VEGETINE to be the most reliable remedy for catarrh and general debility.

My wife has been troubled with catarrh for many years, and at times very badly. She has thoroughly tried every supposed remedy that we could hear of, and with all that she has for several years been gradually growing worse, and the discharge from the head was excessive and offensive.

She was in this condition when she commenced to take VEGETINE; I could see that she was improving on the second bottle. She continued taking VEGETINE until she had used from twelve to fifteen bottles. I am now happy in informing you and the public (if you choose to make it public) that she is entirely cured, and VEGETINE accomplished the cure after nothing else would. Hence I feel justified in saying that VEGETINE is the most reliable remedy, and would advise all suffering humanity to try it, for I believed it to be a good, honest, vegetable medicine, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it. I am, &c., respectfully,
L. C. CARDELL,
Store 415 Broadway.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses, and cures ulceration, cures constipation, and regulates the bowels.

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, October, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others, with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take; and I can cheerfully recommend it.
JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens Street.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
AND
Gentlemen's Dress Goods.
DAVID LOWENBERG
Invites attention to his large and elegant stock of
Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,
at his store on
MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,
COATS AND PANTS,
OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,
He has also replenished his already large stock of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.
He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Cloths and Vestings,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.
HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.
CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Clothing, Watches, Jewlry, &c.
DAVID LOWENBERG.
July 1, 73-tf.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
61.Y-tf

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS, Common and Judgment Bonds, just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. All kinds of Attorney's blanks either kept on hand or printed to order.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
BARGAINS
in Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Drugs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.
MOYER BRO'S
WOULD call the attention of the public to their very large and well selected stock of goods which they offer at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
200 boxes Window Glass all sizes and qualities.
Glass for Picture Frames a specialty.
White Lead,
Red Lead,
Umbers,
Litharge,
Siennas,
Greens,
Blues,
Reds,
Yellows, dry and in Oil.
General Agents for
MONTOUR SLATE PAINTS!
LINSEED,
OLIVE,
WHALE,
CASTOR, and other OIL
VARNISH and JAPANS
from the best Manufactories.
Their stock of
SPICES
excels any in this section of the State.
Agents for Dr. BICKLEY'S
FAMILY MEDICINES.
General Depot of supplies for Dr. J. C. Ayer's
POPULAR MEDICINES.
The Prescription Department is under the charge of competent Pharmaceutists.
Physicians' Prescriptions
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED WITH DESPATCH.
Cold Sparkling Soda Water.
The attention of country dealers, especially is called to our stock of
BOTTLED GOODS,
SPICES, ALUM,
CONCENTRATED LYE,
Patent and Proprietary Medicines &c.
Our wagon will continue as formerly to make its usual trips to supply our t
OIL OF GLADNESS,
a special
Coughs,
Colds,
Croup,
Burns,
Tetter,
Piles &c.,
an Internal and External remedy whose healing virtues are attested by thousands in this and adjoining counties is manufactured by them and supplied to the afflicted either directly or through their country dealers,
Price 50 Cents Per Bottle,
None genuine unless it bears the trade mark and name of Moyer Bro's the words "Oil of Gladness" blown in the glass and the signature of Moyer Bro's on the wrapper.
Apr. 17, 74—1y

Manhood: How Lost How Restored!

JUST published a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S celebrated essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Mental and physical incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.: also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance Piles, &c.

☞ *Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.*

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586.
April 16, '75—y

WM. Y. KESTER,
TAILOR.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Has removed to Iron street, second door above the Reformed Church, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and new customers, and serve them with satisfaction. All work warranted. 15-y

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Jan. 15-75-1y.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM. Daily, $10 a year. Semi-Weekly, $2.

Postage Free to the Subscriber. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more, only $1, postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, N. Y. Jan 15-75-1y.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition,) containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK. Jan. 15-75-1y.

CONFESSIONS OF A VICTIM.

Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Womanhood, etc., giving his rules of self-cure, after undergoing much suffering and expense, and mailed free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, P. O. Box 154, Brooklyn, N. Y. ly 2, 75-6m

MUSICAL.

THE Pennsylvania Normal Music School at Freeburg, Pa., will commence its Summer Term of six weeks, August 16th, 1875. For circular, address, P. C. MOYER, Director.
June 25,-tf.

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

NEW GOODS!
A HEAVY STOCK.
Cheaper than Ever!
S. H. MILLER & SON
Have Just Received
the largest and best supply of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE
DRY GOODS.
They have ever offered to their friends and customers,
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts
for MEN'S WEAR,
Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,
for LADIE'S WEAR,
CALICOES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,
and every variety of Dry Goods desired,
Carpets, Mats, Ottomans,
in great variety and at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
FAMILY GROCERIES,
including all the varieties of
COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
and a general supply of articles useful for the table always on hand.
CALL AND SEE.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.
Oct. 30, 74—tf

A. J. EVANS,
READY MADE
AND
CUSTOM MADE
CLOTHING.
HE HAS THE
FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES,
AND EMPLOYS THE
BEST WORKMEM
For Good Fits and Promptness in filling orders there is the place to go.
His goods are selected with care and his CUSTOM WORK will compare favorably with the best effort of the fashionable City Dealer.
HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF
BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
AND
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS
At Astonishingly Low Prices.
A. J. EVANS.
July 1, 1873—tf.

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.
T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,
MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS
We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order
MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.
Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.
A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.
☞ *N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.*
Aug. 21, 74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

ROBERT ROAN

CABINET MAKER
AND
UNDERTAKER,
Iron Street, between Main and Third Streets
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
ALL kinds of Furniture made to order and broken furniture neatly repaired. The quality and prices of his work will compare with any that can be produced and he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
Undertaking
Will be carefully and promptly attended to. When called upon during any hour of the day or night he will at once respond and lay out the dead. When female help in such cases is desired he will furnish the same.
Ready Made Coffins
both of WOOD and METALLIC WARE always on hand. He is also the the sole proprietor in Bloomsburg and surrounding districts for
Taylor's Patent Corpse Preserver
By which a corpse may be surely and carefully preserved in ice for any desirable length of time. The use of the Preserver may be obtained from him at any time. Scarfs, Shrouds, Gloves and Mourning for Doors furnished when requested. Also, HEARSE and CONVEYANCES furnished.
☞ *Remember he is a Regular Undertaker and thoroughly understands his business. He will not be undersold by any in Bloomsburg or in the county.*
ROBERT ROAN.
Dec. 11, 74—1y

LOWELL'S
Commercial College
Binghamton.
AN ACTUAL BUSINESS INSTITUTION AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.
For information call at Office, or send for COLLEGE ADVERTISER. June 25-1y

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings**, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression**, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
April 16-75-1

1875. 1875.

THE COLUMBIAN

Newspaper, the largest sheet published in Columbia county, neatly printed on New Type, will contain all the current News of the Day, and a condensed account of

LEGISLATIVE and CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS,

with explanation and comments upon all important measures proposed in either:

POETRY AND SONG,
MISCELLANEOUS READING,
AGRICULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS,

Will also engross a large proportion of its columns. The

DOMESTIC CONCERNS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY,

Will receive particular attention, and all local affairs proper for publication will be carefully laid before our readers.

THE POLITICS OF THE STATE AND NATION

Will receive constant attention, and the character and official conduct of

PUBLIC MEN

Will be presented to our readers, from time to time, in life-like attitude and with entire justice and firmness.

No frauds shall be committed upon the People or Wrong done them without full exposure in the columns of the COLUMBIAN.

COUNTY MATTERS.

All official county advertisements appear in this paper, as will also intelligent synopsis of the proceedings of the Courts and the actions of the County Officers when of public interest.

The COLUMBIAN already has much the largest circulation of any paper in the county—more than the combined circulation of the other papers—and is the only paper printed in the county that supports the principles and time-honored usages of the Democratic party. Its circulation and consequent usefulness may, however, be much extended if its friends will use their influence to stir further add to its list of subscribers. At additional patronage will be required by improving the paper, by adding to its editorial and reportorial force and increasing the quantity of its reading matter. As an

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

The COLUMBIAN is unapproached in this quarter of the State, and our

JOBBING FACILITIES

Are superior to any other.

Our friends are invited to call at the office whenever they come to Bloomsburg.

FAIRBANKS SCALES
AWARDED THE HIGHEST AND ONLY PREMIUM FOR SCALES,
TWO SILVER MEDALS AT THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE 1874.
also at the PARIS EXPOSITION 1867.
Over Thirty-four Competitors
and at the VIENNA EXPOSITION 1873
AND acknowledged the STANDARD OF THE WORLD
Fairbanks & Ewing (715) Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOV. 9th, 1874.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,33 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,33 a. m. and 7,36 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,38 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 9,00 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,31 a. m., Pottsville, 12,10 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,20 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,20 a. m. and 5,00 p. m.
Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTEN,
May 9, 1874—tf. General Superintendent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.	
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.
12 25	8 58	1 45	Scranton	10 00	2 20
12 20	8 50	1 40	Bellevue	10 04	2 26
12 14	8 42	1 33	Taylorville	10 13	2 33
11 45	8 13	1 25	Lackawanna	10 17	2 41
11 39	8 15	1 16	Plitston	10 25	2 50
11 29	7 59	1 11	West Pittston	10 29	2 55
11 18	7 52	1 15	Wyoming	10 36	3 01
11 10	7 48	1 00	Maffitz	10 38	3 06
10 45	7 40	12 51	Kingston	10 45	3 15
8 25	7 35	12 46	Kingston	10 50	3 20
8 17	7 30	12 41	Plymouth June.	10 55	3 25
8 12	7 25	12 36	Plymouth	11 00	3 30
8 05	7 19	12 30	Avondale	11 05	3 36
8 00	7 15	12 26	Nanticoke	11 19	3 40
7 46	7 15	12 16	Hunlock's Creek	11 18	3 50
7 26	6 50	12 01	Shickshinny	11 32	4 05
7 06	6 35	11 46	Rick's Ferry	11 46	4 20
6 57	6 28	11 39	Beach Haven	11 53	4 28
6 45	6 20	11 31	Berwick	12 1	4 36
6 32	6 13	11 22	Briar Creek	12 18	4 45
6 27	6 08	11 17	Mow Grove	12 12	4 50
6 20	6 03	11 11	Lime Ridge	12 17	4 56
6 06	5 53	11 02	Espy	12 26	5 05
5 58	5 46	10 58	Bloomsburg	12 32	5 12
5 51	5 40	10 49	Rupert	12 37	5 18
5 44	5 34	10 43	Catawissa Bridge	12 42	5 24
5 40	5 30	10 40	Clark's Switch	12 45	5 30
5 15	5 12	10 22	Danville	1 03	5 48
5 01	5 02	10 12	Cholasky	1 11	5 58
4 55	4 57	10 08	Cameron	1 14	6 03
4 50	4 49	9 5	Northumberland	1 50	6 29
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.

DAVID T. BOUND, Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Kingston, March 5, 1874.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 26th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.30 a. m., arrive Elmira ..... 11.50 a. m
" Canandaigua ... 3.35 p. m.
" Rochester ..... 5.15 "
" Niagara ..... 9.40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 p. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.50 "
" Washington 8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m.
" Washington 6.13 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.25 "
All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, MAY 23d, 1875, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves	New York		9 25 a. m
" "	Philadelphia		12,55 p. m
" "	Baltimore		1,20 p. m
" "	Harrisburg		5,00 p. m
" "	arr. at Williamsport		8,55 p. m
" "	"	Lock Haven	10,30 p. m
" "	"	Bellefonte	11,50 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	New York		8,25 p. m
" "	Philadelphia		11,55 p. m
" "	Harrisburg		4,25 a. m
" "	Williamsport		8,55 a. m
" "	Lock Haven		9,45 a. m
" "	Renovo		11,05 a. m
" arr. at	Erie		7,50 p. m
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia		7,40 a. m
" "	Baltimore		7,35 a. m
" "	Harrisburg		10,25 a. m
" "	arr. at Williamsport		1,25 p. m
" "	"	Lock Haven	3,15 p. m
" "	"	Renovo	4,30 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		8,00 a. m
" "	Baltimore		8,50 a. m
" "	Harrisburg		1,25 p. m
" "	arr. at Williamsport		6,10 p. m
" "	"	Lock Haven	7,30 p. m

; 0 ;

EASTWARD.

PHIL'A EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven		6,40 a. m
" "	Williamsport		7,55 a. m
" "	arrives at Harrisburg		11,45 a. m
" "	"	Baltimore	6,15 p. m
" "	"	Philadelphia	3,35 p. m
" "	"	New York	6,45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Renovo		9,10 a. m
" "	Lock Haven		10,15 a. m
" "	Williamsport		11,35 a. m
" "	arr. at Harrisburg		3,00 p. m
" "	"	Philadelphia	6,20 p. m
" "	"	New York	9,15 p. m
" "	"	Baltimore	6,50 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		11,30 a. m
"